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Annual Report 82

TEXAS · DEPARTMENT · OF · HUMAN · RESOURCES

To the governor

Honorable William P. Clements
Governor of Texas
Austin, Texas

Dear Governor Clements:

We are pleased to submit to you the Annual Report of the Texas Department of Human Resources for the fiscal year which ended August 31, 1982.

This report reviews the department's forty-third year of service and assistance to the people of Texas.

Respectfully submitted,

Texas Board of Human Resources

Frederick C. Rehfeldt, M.D., Chairman

Raul Jimenez, Member

James C. Conner, Member

Marlin W. Johnston, Commissioner

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Introduction

Texans, like most Americans, measure success in dollars and cents. We work for a living. We're concerned about money. Every time we think about taxes or read about welfare, we see dollar signs.

But deep down how do we measure? When pressed for the real rewards of life, Texans tend to list the simple things. Pride in a job well done. Home and family. Good food. Friends. Health. Happiness.

The Texas Department of Human Resources measures in more than money, too. When we looked back at FY 1982, the biggest rewards were in human terms.

We helped pay day care for 13,960 children per month so their mothers could work toward financial independence.

We licensed centers for 472,000 children who received day care outside the home.

We furnished community care for 40,182 older and disabled Texans who otherwise would live in institutions, and medical attention for a daily average of 63,296 aged and disabled Texans who needed the care they could get only in nursing homes.

We administered the federal food stamp program so needy families would have at least a minimum level of nutrition. We sent checks so dependent children could be cared for and attend school.

Long after emergency crews were gone, DHR was still there . . . .

How do you measure a mother's worry about her children's health? To get at childhood maladies quickly and thus reduce medical bills and illness later, we furnished health screening for 52,500 children.

What about the family hit by tornado or flood disaster? Long after emergency crews were gone, DHR was still there, helping people back on their feet—more than 1,400 disaster grants to families last year alone.

We helped refugees who emigrated from their homelands to a strange new place called Texas. Similarly, we helped destitute Americans who returned from foreign lands.

We mustered a volunteer spirit as big as Texas itself.

We helped Texans adopt children who needed love and a home.

We paid adoption subsidies for 450 children whose adoptive parents otherwise could not afford their special needs.

Success didn't come easy in FY 1982. We had to work for it; we had to manage for it. With federal budget cuts and state ceilings, we couldn't do as much as we would like to have done. In some cases, it wasn't enough.

. . . management that helped needy Texans reach for independence, dignity, and self-determination . . . .

We had to aim our resources at the neediest—unsupported children and aged or disabled Texans who had nowhere else to turn.

We mustered a volunteer spirit as big as Texas itself. DHR volunteers shared their time, experience, and judgment.

This report contains the money measures, but the real success lies in the thoughtful, determined management that helped needy Texans reach for independence, dignity, and self-determination—the hope for a tomorrow that every American seeks.

Management Initiatives

The department's accomplishments in FY 1982 were based on accurate information, sound judgment, thoughtful and deliberate planning, and versatile management.

Department leaders applied the techniques of any large corporation in achieving objectives. After all, DHR is equivalent to a $2.5 billion-a-year business. Without management for success, we couldn't record the results—in dollars or people—that make up this report.

A reorganization, started the previous year, was completed in FY 1982. The new structure better encompasses the needs of clients. One group of workers helps families and children, while another helps aged and disabled Texans.

. . . DHR is equivalent to a $2.5 billion-a-year business.

This back-to-basics organization is reminiscent of the early days of welfare, when each worker handled virtually every type of problem that confronted Texans living in poverty.

The department's decision-making process was reinforced by advisory groups working closely with the department staff and the three-member Board of Human Resources. Program initiatives were screened by these citizen and professional advisors to obtain their judgment and experience.

The board and executive staff laid the groundwork early in the fiscal year, with an examination of the department's role and scope, not just for FY 1982, but long range. This led to adoption of a mission statement which defined the purpose of the department and marked those areas in which results were expected.

When federal budget reductions were mandated early in FY 1982, the direction of the department was clear. The organizational structure was in place. The training and ability of the staff were established.

Our management for success started with a board that had the fortitude to say "no" to the easy way out when Washington's New Federalism dictated significant spending cuts and greater reliance on state and local resources.

. . . the fortitude to say "no" to the easy way out . . . .

Rather than expedient reduction of all programs by the same percentage, the board and DHR's executive team assembled the facts, analyzed them, and set priorities to give the help people needed most. Where discretion was allowed, DHR made reductions judiciously.

Wherever state and federal laws or regulations permitted, services and programs were aimed at families and children with financial trouble and health problems, and at aged and disabled Texans who had nowhere else to turn.

Texas was fast to respond to the cuts mandated by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981. Four task forces were created to study program changes so that clients would suffer the least and to determine how deep to cut staff and programs.

Social services under Title 20 of the Social Security Act were hardest hit, suffering a $23 million reduction from the previous year. A separate executive task force studied this part of the legislation and came up with a range of choices for cutting back. Public hearings were held, and testimony was weighed before the board acted.

Evidence of the department's ability to respond quickly came when the president announced a massive distribution of federal surplus cheese. Virtually overnight, DHR created the mechanism for giving out tons of cheese to eligible Texans.

DHR turned cutback management into responsive management.

More than ever, DHR emphasized the use of technology, training, advisory committees, consultants, and sophisticated management tools to achieve department objectives.

DHR turned cutback management into responsive management, management that produced the best results in dollars and in helping people.

Staffing

The department originally expected a ceiling of 12,753 employees for the fiscal year. But federal budget cuts meant erasing positions. The total dipped to 11,904, down 849 from the first of FY 1982.

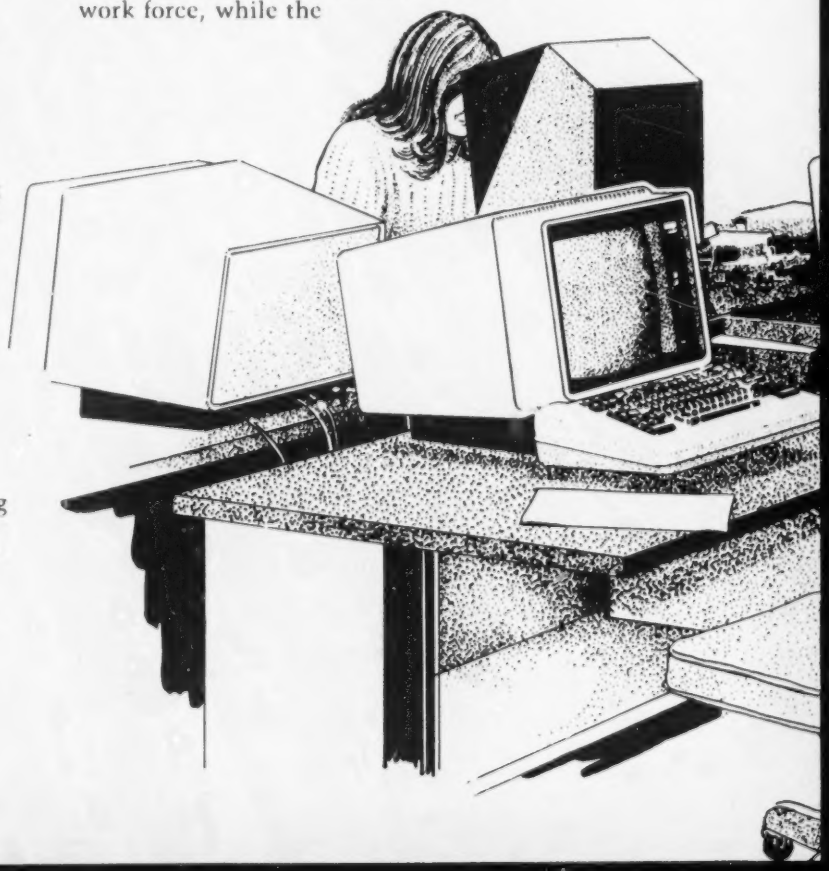
Only through automation—computers, microprocessors, word processors, microfiche records, and other technology—coupled with the new department structure and motivated employees, could fewer people do more work.

. . . many workers were able to offer a range of services.

Under the old DHR organization, field workers specialized in one of the three major areas of department activity—social services, financial services for AFDC and food stamps, or eligibility for Medicaid. Texans seeking help were passed from one specialist to another. Under the new structure many workers were able to offer a range of services.

Even though the budget cuts from Washington did not specifically delete administrative and support functions, DHR made cuts in those areas wherever possible to protect field workers and significant services.

During all this, DHR was mindful of its goal to attain racial parity in its work force. While total positions decreased, the number of blacks rose to nearly 15 percent of the department work force, while the



number of Hispanics rose to 26.4 percent. The 1980 census showed that Texas' population was 12 percent black and 21 percent Hispanic.

DHR's affirmative action achieved such substantial compliance with a federal consent decree that the U.S. Department of Justice reached tentative agreement to dissolve an order by the end of calendar year 1982, a year ahead of schedule.

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DHR planned during FY 1982 for construction of a central office building to reduce office rentals and to bring employees under one roof from more than a half-dozen scattered offices. The move, set for 1984, will save on office costs and employee travel, while improving department communications and management capabilities.

Management and Training

DHR honed the skills of its executives, managers, and supervisors with training and career enhancements. Internally, first-line supervisors received training in areas relating to promotion and selection, performance evaluation, and job coaching.

Supervisors also attended classes on management principles at the Texas State Management Development Center. DHR also furnished the center with instructors. The curriculum focused on two major management tools, zero-based budgeting and managing by objectives. Middle managers were enrolled for similar intensive training when courses were started late in FY 1982.

Emphasis on measuring results came from the commissioner himself. Each unit of the department set specific goals and objectives, spelled out relationships with other units, determined reasonable deadlines, and charted progress toward final results.

Executives and some managers were exposed individually to university-level education in their respective fields. They also attended seminars on relations with the news media and public audiences.

Special classes were held for employees in the operation of microcomputers and word processors, two of the work-saving devices that were expanded into every facet of department work.

Technology

DHR has long taken advantage of technology, but never with as much intensity as in FY 1982. Technology helped DHR serve more Texans, faster, easier, with fewer mistakes, and offered employees a chance to learn higher skills.

During the year, the board approved the use of microcomputers in field offices to keep client records and to determine client

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eligibility. The decision was based on the successful demonstration of the equipment in a pilot project in Houston.

In that test, workers entered eligibility information into desktop computers. The computers automatically calculated the benefit level if the client was found eligible. Besides cutting error rates, the equipment showed great potential for reducing paperwork.

Procedures handbooks, used extensively by field workers, were placed on microfiche. Together with the consolidation of procedures, microfiche diminished paperwork in the department. New or updated handbooks could be issued monthly instead of annually or biennially. The process not only eliminated manual posting of handbooks, it reduced production and mailing costs.

. . . a bonus turned out to be more effective communications . . . .

During the year, plans were made for putting 115 reports on microfiche and for deleting more than two million pages of paper reports, either by scrapping the reports completely or by reducing their distribution.

Word processors became widespread during the year, with about 150 of the machines in place and 50 more authorized. In some uses the equipment was instrumental in reducing keystrokes by 50 percent.

The department also installed SCAN, which stands for Statewide Communications Access Network. SCAN is a two-way electronic voice teleconference system that connects DHR's regions and state office through special equipment and leased telephone lines. The intent was to save money on travel costs and time, but a bonus turned out to be more effective communications, with executives and managers sharing information uniformly and simultaneously.

DHR's use of advanced technology was emphasized in the middle of the fiscal year by the creation of an office for administrative integration. Assigned directly to the commissioner's office, the new office was asked to ensure an orderly merger of new technology into DHR functions and objectives.

Citizen Involvement

No organization can be successful if its people work in an information vacuum. DHR as an agency of the state carries a special responsibility to listen to Texans before it forms its thinking and planning.

DHR remained conscious of its obligation to hear the people by holding board meetings in cities and towns across the state, widely advertising and conducting public hearings prior to policy changes, taking surveys, recruiting and training volunteers, emphasizing the role of advisory committees, and by using demonstration projects to get citizens' responses to its ideas.

DHR as an agency of the state carries a special responsibility to listen to Texans . . . .

Texans responded generously to DHR's needs. And nowhere was citizen involvement more significant than in the thousands of volunteers who gave their valuable time to help DHR and its clients. Scores of Texans served on advisory groups and committees which assumed a more significant role in FY 1982. At the suggestion of the commissioner and the direction of the three citizens on the department's

At any one time in FY 1982, almost 10,000 Texans were serving as volunteers.

governing board, nearly 200 volunteers comprising 11 advisory groups examined proposed plans and policies before board action.

In the development of DHR's request for 1984-85 state funding, a majority of advisory committee suggestions were accepted. The committees assisted in identifying services to be offered, their extent, and the client groups to be targeted.

A major part of the department's successful cutback management was greater reliance on community resources, especially volunteers. At any one time in FY 1982, almost 10,000 Texans were serving as volunteers. They devoted about 130,000 hours a month, with services valued at nearly $12.5 million for the year.

They did everything from answering telephones to visiting the homebound elderly, from foster care to recruiting additional volunteers.

At another level, DHR stepped up coordination of community resources to meet the needs of impoverished Texans. This meant mustering the hometown support of individuals, organizations, government agencies, corporations, educational institutions—virtually any person or group that could help identify needs and tackle the job of meeting them.

The effort to involve citizens and communities was increased not only by the need to close gaps in the human services network, but also by legislation directing reliance on citizen involvement wherever possible.

Investigations

Control of welfare fraud is important to taxpayers. Fraud gets a lot of attention, even though the money known to be illegally siphoned off amounts to barely three-tenths of one percent of department expenditures. Fraud does exist, and the department goes after the cheaters, seeking criminal penalties and reimbursement. The effort is designed to maintain the integrity of the programs, and to make sure that assistance reaches only those who are eligible for it.

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An investigations division, answerable directly to the commissioner's office, has a staff of trained investigators, most of whom have law enforcement backgrounds. The division conducted 9,836 investigations in FY 1982.

Evidence gathered by the investigators is

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turned over to local prosecuting attorneys, who are charged with taking cases to court and seeking judgments and restitution. Judges sometimes hand out probationary sentences so the welfare cheater can continue working to pay restitution. Since 1976, more than $6.8 million has been recovered. Restitutions in FY 1982 totaled more than $1 million.

In one case, some employees of a federal defense installation were accused of illegally receiving welfare benefits. In other cases, computers compared welfare lists between Texas and other states to locate people suspected of receiving benefits in more than one state.

The department tested a plan to use money recovered from food stamp fraud cases to enter contracts with local prosecutors to press cases against alleged violators of food stamp laws.

Audits

Audits are another major tool for accuracy and cost control. The Auditor General's office reports directly to the commissioner's office. Emphasis was placed on audits and desk reviews of Title 20 programs. Exceptions and disallowances were reported to program managers, who were responsible for resolving discrepancies.

Auditors used sampling techniques to check the validity of amounts billed by providers for services. During FY 1982, more than 2,250 audits and 1,152 desk reviews turned up exceptions and disallowances totaling more than $25 million.

Auditors teamed with other department units to examine and report on cases of suspected fraud. Individual case records also were audited in the AFDC and food stamp programs.

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Families and Children

Broken families—and the poverty that often accompanies them—are a tear in the fabric of society. Like a disaster, both conditions detract from the unity and strength of a community.

Without help from a network of services, low-income families often are imprisoned in an environment that discourages self-determination and self-sufficiency.

In FY 1982, DHR focused its programs and services on sustaining the neediest families, the ones with known needs. Among these, priority was given to families which most readily could become self-sufficient.

Family Self-support Services helped families cope with the realities of daily life. Services included employment help, day care for children, family planning, shelters from family violence, health checkups for children, and support for refugees and repatriated citizens.

Poverty is defined . . . as an annual income of $9,300 or less for an urban family of four.

The department's protective services workers coped with increased reports of child abuse and neglect. Such mistreatment generally was believed to result from family stress in times of economic troubles.

The department enforced child support laws to reduce dependence on welfare. And households hit by natural disasters, such as floods, were helped with emergency cash grants or food stamps.

Aid to Families with Dependent Children

For Texas families with dependent children, temporary financial assistance from DHR was a basic source for food, clothing, and shelter.

Cash assistance for low-income families and children usually consists of a monthly payment from the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program, supplemented by food stamps and energy assistance for eligible families. Poverty is defined by the federal government as an annual income of $9,300 or less for an urban family of four.

Payments averaged . . . barely more than a dollar a day.

AFDC is one of the state's two income assistance programs, furnishing cash benefits to an average of 286,850 children and their parents or caretakers per month in FY 1982. This was a decrease from 323,260 persons in the previous year, due primarily to changes in federal legislation. Total payments decreased to $141 million in FY 1982 from $153.7 million the previous year.

Most of the changes mandated by the federal Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 went into

effect October 1, 1981, resulting in about a 15 percent decrease in the number of AFDC cases. For instance, a gross income ceiling was established; the process for determining net earned income was changed; children ages 19 and 20 were declared ineligible; the income of stepparents was counted in determining eligibility; a family's resource limit was reduced to $1,000; and grants of less than $10 were discontinued.

Payments averaged $34.52 a month per person, barely more than a dollar a day. That was the second lowest average payment of all states. Each AFDC child also was furnished a special payment of $55 twice during the year to purchase shoes, clothing, or school supplies.

The Texas Legislature, cognizant of the meager support, submitted a proposed constitutional amendment to remove an $80 million annual ceiling on assistance payments and replace it with a limit to be set by the legislature at an amount not to exceed 1 percent of the state budget. The amendment was submitted for a decision by Texas voters in the November 1982 general election.

Food Stamps

Eligible households receive food stamps to help put nutritious meals on the table. DHR determines eligibility for food stamps supplied by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and distributes them. The amount of food stamps issued was down because of federally required changes in eligibility.

DHR authorized a monthly average of $45.5 million in food stamps, down $4.1 million from the previous year's average. Total benefits for FY 1982 were $546.1 million, $48.8 million (8.2 percent) less than the previous year.

Federally required cuts were based on stricter eligibility criteria. Benefits were prorated from the date of application, and an adjustment for inflation was delayed. Federal changes cut the food stamp caseload about 7.5 percent. At the same time, economic conditions created a 19 percent increase in applications, with a corresponding increase in workload.

Food stamps for children accounted for 56 percent of the value of stamps issued in FY 1982, while 20 percent went to adults caring for children. The balance went to elderly and disabled adults living alone.

DHR used automation more than ever in the food stamp program in FY 1982, with a corresponding decrease in the possibility of error or fraud.

Texas' reputation for job opportunities during a national economic recession caused an influx of thousands of people seeking work. So many were unable to find jobs or emergency welfare assistance that

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the department issued a publication, *Dead Broke in Texas?* It explained the state's limitation on welfare benefits. The publication received national news attention and commentaries and may have cooled the enthusiasm of potential emigrants.

Energy Assistance

Energy assistance was another form of meeting needs of Texas' poor. DHR recognized that some Texans—particularly the elderly—face the prospect of health problems because they are too poor to heat or cool their homes.

DHR conducted three major efforts to meet heating and cooling needs. One, the low-income Home Energy Assistance program, furnished benefits to more than 500,000 households. Winter benefits ranged up to $180 per household, while summer benefits ranged up to $50 per household.

. . .some Texans—particularly the elderly—face the prospect of health problems because they are too poor to heat or cool their homes.

In addition, an Energy Crisis Intervention program was designed to help low-income households avoid energy cutoffs in FY 1983.

DHR assumed responsibility during FY 1982 for a program to reduce energy consumption, thereby reducing the utility bills of low-income families. The Weatherization program, operated through independent contractors, authorized a one-time expenditure of up to $1,000 per household for insulation, storm windows, caulking, and weatherstripping.

The department minimized administrative expenses to make an additional $2.7 million available for benefits.

Child Support Enforcement

A basic premise of DHR's attack on poverty is that welfare payments would be reduced if absent parents, usually fathers, would financially support their children as ordered by the courts.

A parent seeking income assistance must consent to legal steps to require child support payments. In FY 1982, DHR filed 45,457 lawsuits against absent parents to enforce child support collections. The legal actions resulted in child support collections of $14,171,956, up $3.2 million from the previous year.

DHR took several steps to improve col-

lections. Performance measures were defined for workers responsible for enforcing child support collections, and a system was developed for monitoring performance.

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DHR negotiated to participate in an Internal Revenue Service program to intercept unpaid child support from income tax refunds, and a contract was entered with the Retail Merchants Association to help locate absent parents.

Disaster Relief

DHR responded to four major disasters with emergency food stamps and with the Individual and Family Grant program. Grants up to $5,000 can be made to help Texans regain their self-sufficiency. Grants are available when other assistance, such as federal loans and insurance, is used up or unavailable. The assistance—75 percent federal, 25 percent state—becomes available when the president declares a disaster.

During FY 1982, about $205,000 helped 88 families affected by flooding in Lavaca County. More than $1 million went to 451 families affected by flooding in seven North Texas counties, and more than $1 million helped victims of a tornado in Paris. About 500 victims of flooding in Wichita Falls had received more than $500,000 by the end of the fiscal year.

Family Self-support Services

Self-support services helped family members stay healthy and helped adults get employment so the family could become self-supporting. Priority went to families which could become self-reliant with minimum help.

The department's strategy was to deliver a network of social and medical services so clients would not have to deal with a dif-

Co-payments enabled the department to serve more people . . . .

ferent worker or office for each service.

Day care clients, except the children of AFDC recipients and those receiving protective day care, were required to pay a small share of the cost of day care furnished by DHR contractors. Fees also were introduced in contracted family planning services during the year.

Co-payments enabled the department to serve more people, improve the quality of services, and foster a sense of financial responsibility in the families served.

Employment Services

DHR emphasized employment services as the best method of helping able-bodied AFDC parents of dependent children become self-supporting.

DHR's role was to identify and solve problem areas so adults could become employed, self-sufficient citizens. Often the help was furnishing day care so a parent could go to work or to job training. In many cases, it was family planning to help avoid unwanted pregnancies. Where direct services were unavailable, the department used its connections with community resources to meet individual needs.

DHR concentrated its efforts on identifying and exploring job employment initiatives . . . .

In FY 1982, about 18,000 AFDC recipients were certified as ready for employment. The increase from 12,000 in the previous year was attributed to the expansion of DHR's employment services to other areas of the state. The services had been offered in 13 metropolitan areas.

DHR concentrated its efforts on identifying and exploring job employment initiatives through two demonstration projects. One, a three-year Work Incentive demonstration program, freed the department from federally prescribed WIN regulations and allowed Texas to design its own employment program. In the other, the department obtained approval for a special Home Health Aide project to hire AFDC recipients to care for aged and disabled Texans in their own homes, thus avoiding premature institutionalization.

Health Screening

Health screening, known as Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment, was a vital part of DHR's efforts to nurture children. The program to find and treat health problems in their early stages results in the well-being of youngsters who otherwise would not receive medical and dental checkups. This helped prevent more costly medical and dental crises later in life.

During FY 1982, nearly 52,500 recipients received medical checkups and 57,600 received dental services. The total cost was $8.7 million. Periodic checkups and any necessary treatment were provided by the

family doctor or dentist and other health care providers. The use of these services was encouraged by furnishing transportation and help in scheduling appointments.

This helped prevent more costly medical and dental crises later in life.

Participation by members of the medical community in reviewing and making recommendations for program operations aided the growth in the number of participating health care providers and the Texans they serve.

Day Care

Child day care is another supportive service to low-income parents who otherwise could not afford wholesome care while working, training for jobs, or looking for employment.

DHR contracted with churches, schools, and commercial child care centers for care which amounted to more than babysitting. Youngsters were involved in learning activities designed to help them develop good health habits, self-esteem, physical coordination, self-expression, social skills and the ability to communicate and relate to others.

. . . care which amounted to more than babysitting.

Day care also provided a respite to distraught parents and reassurance to anxious children when DHR child protective services workers helped family victims of child abuse or neglect.

In FY 1982, DHR contracted for $29.5 million in services for about 13,960 children a month at 730 facilities.

Family Planning

Another facet of family support was helping couples to decide if and when to have children. Family planning for low-income couples is crucial to the determination to be self-reliant financially.

Federal law requires DHR to furnish family planning services . . . .

Services include physical examinations, laboratory services, birth control prescriptions, devices, and supplies, as well as counseling and education. In some cases sterilization could be furnished. Also covered was the treatment of complications from surgery or birth control devices.

Federal law requires DHR to furnish family planning services to AFDC recipients who request them and to all qualified adults and minors at risk of births out of wedlock. All services are optional, and individuals have a choice of birth control method, without regard to marital status, age, or parenthood. Family planning receives federal funding from Title 20 (Social Services) and Title 19 (Medicaid) of the Social Security Act.

. . .the cost-benefit ratio of family planning services was greater for adolescents . . . .

About 581,000 low-income women are of child-bearing age and at high risk of unintended pregnancy, because they are fertile and sexually active. In FY 1982, Title 20 paid $14.3 million for services to 188,172 persons at an average cost of $76 per person. Medicaid (Title 19) paid for services for 47,994 persons at an average cost of $110 each. The total Medicaid cost was $5.3 million.

Almost half (49.2 percent) of AFDC dependency was due to unwed parenthood. About 122,300 AFDC women were of child-bearing age, with a high risk of unintended pregnancy, because they are fertile and sexually active. About 20,600 AFDC women—40 percent of them under age 21—had babies in FY 1982, which accounted for $27.4 million in Medicaid expenditures.

A DHR study found that the cost-benefit ratio of family planning services was greater for adolescents than for adults, with an overall impact of averting an estimated 56,000 pregnancies in FY 1981. The study estimated a net first-year welfare savings of $31.3 million by averting unwanted or unplanned pregnancies. The study projected that without family planning, 30 percent of Title 20 clients would wind up on AFDC due to an out-of-wedlock or unplanned child.

DHR actively participated in the proceedings of the Texas House Select Committee on Teen-age Pregnancy. Texas was second only to California in pregnancies of girls under 15 and ranked fifth among the

states in the pregnancy rate of all girls between 15 and 19.

Figures showed that 18 percent of sexually active women in Texas are teen-agers, but they account for 46 percent of out-of-wedlock births. The department developed a film to explore teen-age responsibilities in sexual activities. But budget cuts meant the department could reach only one of eight sexually active Texas teen-agers.

Family Violence

Family violence transcends economic status, geographic location, and other demographic factors. Thus, DHR helped support community shelter centers for any Texan during a family violence emergency. Few emergencies are more serious to the family than physical violence which threatens the life of a spouse and possibly children.

A recent DHR study showed that a conservative estimate of adult women who were abused last year alone is 5 percent of that age group or 264,000 women in Texas.

Family violence shelters started as only a refuge for battered wives, but as the dimensions of the problem became known, these centers have focused their services on preventing and reducing family violence. For instance, some centers arrange counseling for the person who physically batters a loved one.

Few emergencies are more serious to the family . . . .

There are 35 shelter centers in Texas, 29 of them funded jointly by DHR and local communities. The centers received $792,000 in state support in FY 1982. They provided 1,150 persons a month with services which included temporary room and board, 24-hour hotline telephone help, information and referral, counseling, emergency medical care, emergency transportation, employment services, legal services or referral, community education, and educational arrangements for children. Nevertheless, because of lack of space, only a third of the persons requesting shelter could be served.

DHR contracted with nine law enforcement academies for training 1,345 officers to increase their effectiveness and reduce police injuries while responding to domestic disturbance calls. Forty percent of injuries to police involve family disturbances.

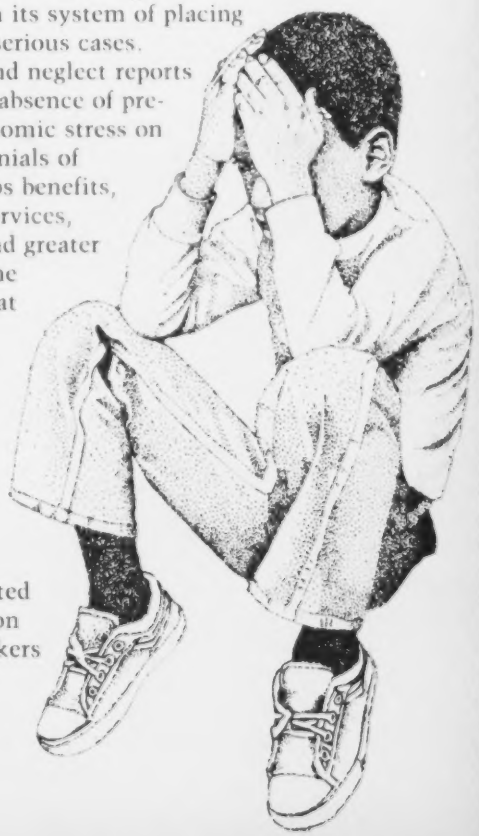
Protective Services for Children

One of the most serious forms of violence is child abuse. In FY 1982, protective services workers investigated 52,912 reports of suspected child abuse and neglect, an increase of 12.4 percent from the previous year.

This large increase in demand occurred at the same time that federal budget cuts forced DHR to rely on its system of placing priority on the more serious cases.

The rise in abuse and neglect reports was attributed to the absence of preventive services, economic stress on families, increased denials of AFDC and food stamps benefits, cuts in other social services, population growth, and greater public awareness of the state law requiring that suspected abuse or neglect be reported.

DHR is required by the *Texas Family Code* to receive and investigate reports of children in need of protection. Priority is based on severity of the suspected abuse. When protection is required, DHR workers rely on family and



community resources to help the child in his own home if possible, although court-ordered removal from the home can be requested for temporary protection. In some cases, permanent removal is ordered.

Priority is based on severity of the suspected abuse.

DHR uses a variety of resources to care for children removed from their homes. Workers rely on emergency shelters, foster families, group homes, foster treatment homes, institutional care, and residential treatment, as well as services to the family to improve the situation so the child can safely return home.

Adoption services are furnished for children in DHR conservatorship when parental rights are terminated by a court order and when adoption is appropriate.

Child protective services spending increased to $70.4 million in FY 1982, up 15 percent from the previous year. This increase, however, did not match inflation and the increased demand for services. The total staff rose only 1.2 percent from 2,260 in 1981 to 2,286 in FY 1982.

The increase in demand for services, along with the large number of families and children already receiving help, normally would have meant dramatically higher caseloads with the small staff increase. DHR anticipated the possibility, however, and plans were made and management options were developed.

For example, a workload management system was developed for child protective services units across the state. The severity of cases was measured on the following basis:

Priority 1 includes reports of children in life-threatening situations. Investigations are initiated within 24 hours.

Priority 2 includes reports of children in unsafe situations. Investigations are initiated within 30 days, depending on local DHR ability to respond.

Priority 3 includes reports of children who are at risk of abuse or neglect. These cases are investigated as time and resources allow.

The number of confirmed instances of abuse and neglect was up 15.4 percent in FY 1982 to 32,451 from 28,130 in the previous year.

In FY 1982, an average of 2,424 children a month received AFDC foster care . . . .

When abuse or neglect cannot be reduced by furnishing services in the home, a court may order DHR to remove the child, who is then placed in substitute care. In FY 1982, an average of 2,424 children a month received AFDC foster care at an annual cost of $9.5 million in state and federal funds. There were an additional 1,132 children a month receiving foster care at a cost of $4.5 million for the year, paid entirely with state funds.

The department also spent $931,958 on adoption subsidies to enable 450 children with special problems or handicaps to find permanent homes with families who otherwise could not afford their special needs.

Licensing

The Licensing Division certifies child care facilities as safe, wholesome environments when parents are not caring for their youngsters at home. Parents, administrators, and the general public share in this trust to protect and nurture children.

The responsibility has grown tremendously . . . .

More than 26,000 facilities capable of caring for more than 472,000 children are licensed, registered, or certified by DHR. The responsibility has grown tremendously at the same time that the division was suffering a reduction in employees. The division took the initiative to streamline procedures to increase the time available for personal contact with facilities. There was greater reliance, too, on automation to replace paperwork.

During the year, more than 9,000 social workers were certified under a new state law granting them recognition for meeting professional qualifications.

Refugee Assistance

DHR administers refugee resettlement assistance, which is completely federally funded. The program includes temporary financial, medical, and social services to help refugees become self-supportive as quickly as possible. Refugees must meet the same income criteria as AFDC families, and they must work through the Texas Employment Commission to obtain jobs.

It was estimated that there were 85,000 refugees, mostly Indochinese, living in Texas during FY 1982. The number is larger than official resettlement figures show, since about 30,000 of the refugees originally migrated to other parts of the United States and later to Texas in search of jobs, warm climate, and to be reunited with friends and family.

The cost of financial and medical services for refugees in FY 1982 was $6.9 million, while their social services cost $3.4 million.

Repatriates

The department furnishes temporary help to U.S. citizens and their dependents who return to this country without resources because of destitution, illness, or other crises in the country where they had resided. During the fiscal year, seven persons were served at a cost of $14,710.

Food Services

DHR administers three food programs in addition to food stamps. They cover the needs of children, as well as aged or disabled Texans who otherwise might not get the nutrition they need.

During FY 1982, DHR distributed $68.6 million worth of U.S. Department of Agriculture commodities which fed 1.6 million persons a day, compared to $74.6 million worth of commodities distributed in the previous year. The food was channeled through 1,850 sponsors, such as charitable groups, summer camps, food banks, school lunch programs, and food services for the elderly.

. . .commodities which fed 1.6 million persons a day . . . .

The Summer Food program furnished meals and snacks to 21,000 children a day at 350 sites. This total was down 19,000 meals or snacks daily due to federal budget cuts.

The Child Care Food program furnished meals and snacks for 24,000 children daily in day care and non-profit child care centers.

Health Care

The department is the largest purchaser of health care services in Texas. DHR long has recognized that people living in poverty are more susceptible to health problems than the average Texan.

About two-thirds of the department's budget pays for medical care. And about three-fourths of the medical care budget is for aged or disabled Texans.

The department furnishes Medicaid health care through an insurance arrangement similar to the way many families buy health care insurance. A major accomplishment in FY 1982 was completion of the bid process for purchased health services for needy Texans. National Heritage Insurance Company was the successful bidder for a contract to be entered during FY 1983. The bid process was completed only after obtaining the advice of professional consultants, who also advised the department in setting up a backup procedure for self-administration of medical insurance claims if the need ever develops.

Rising prescription prices drove the cost of providing medicines to the needy to $76.2 million in FY 1982 from $72.8 million the previous fiscal year. The average prescription price rose from $10.80 to $12.09.

Through a Vendor Drug program, DHR paid 3,105 pharmacists for up to three prescriptions a month for each eligible client. DHR processed 6.3 million claims in FY 1982, down 400,000 from the previous year. The decrease was attributed to federal fiscal mandates.

. . .three-fourths of the medical care budget is for aged or disabled Texans.

DHR's management initiatives included encouragement to use generic drugs, expansion of education for recipients who run up needless health care costs, and a new policy for those who persist in seeking medically questionable health care.

For some, getting to the doctor or clinic is a formidable undertaking. Thus, DHR

contracted with taxi companies, hometown school districts, community agencies, private corporations, and various organizations to furnish rides. Volunteers also played a big role in medical transportation. In FY 1982, the department furnished more than 606,000 trips at a cost of $4,095,307.

While medical transportation is a relatively small part of health care bills for needy Texans, steps were taken to reduce costs. In the Dallas-Fort Worth region, questionable trips were eliminated. And in the San Antonio region, federal urban mass transportation funds were combined with local tax money to furnish transportation.

Cost Control

When handling hundreds of millions of dollars a year, even a small percentage savings adds up. Nowhere is this more true than in the $1,141,200,000 health care program administered by DHR.

. . . a uniform, statewide effort to control needless Medicaid costs.

The department approached cost control from three basic directions. One was the elimination of errors and questionable medical payments. Another was discovery, examination, and investigation of suspected fraud and abuse. A fraud and abuse division investigates potential provider abuse, while the investigator general probes suspected recipient fraud and abuse. Possible provider fraud is turned over to the state attorney general for investigation. The third cost control consisted of preventive services to delay the time when aged or disabled Texans must enter a nursing home for 24-hour care.

In Texas, the Medicaid error rate in processing claims was 4.5 percent. That compared to 4.8 percent nationally.

In FY 1982, DHR initiated a uniform, statewide effort to control needless Medicaid costs. Computer printouts identified recipients whose high use of physician and pharmacy services was questionable. These cases were screened by health professionals to determine which clients were receiving services that were medically unnecessary.

In five metropolitan areas, recipients were counseled about reducing unnecessary services. During FY 1982, this education program dealt with 3,650 families. DHR workers made more than 16,600 family contacts and held more than 13,400 personal counseling sessions.

Also, under a new policy developed in FY 1982, clients who fail to reduce their use of unnecessary services are limited to one physician and one pharmacy for nonemergency Medicaid services. This procedure is called "lock-in."

Aged and Disabled

The department made dramatic strides in helping elderly and disabled Texans live independently and with dignity, often in their own homes.

At the same time, 63,296 Texans who needed medical attention around the clock were under professional care in 1,076 nursing homes. Services for persons in institutional care were a vital part of DHR's help to the aged or disabled. Further information is in the section on health care.

Community Care

Federal budget cuts sharpened DHR's focus on community services to prevent costly medical attention. During the year, department managers achieved a sought after mix of services in and outside the home to meet the variety of needs of disabled or elderly Texans who could lead their own lives with a boost from DHR.

For some, the help was no more than a ride to the grocery store.

One notable success was Primary Home Care which helped Texans live independently by getting assistance with their daily routines. For some, the help was no more than a ride to the grocery store. Others needed help with housekeeping, bathing, dressing, cooking, and personal grooming.

Nutritious meals were delivered to homes or served in community dining centers.

Day Activity and Health Services expanded during FY 1982 to 14 sites, furnishing nursing and restorative exercises in a group setting for those with specific medical needs.

Adult day care centers furnished a safe and wholesome daytime environment while younger family members worked. Similarly, short-term respite care was available for older Texans during emergencies or to let younger family members have time for themselves.

In a number of cases, 24-hour living arrangements were offered for aged or disabled Texans who needed help in daily living, counseling, social contacts, and nutri-

tious meals, all in a homelike setting.

Some of DHR's most innovative thinking went into projects designed to test alternative living arrangements for the aged or disabled. One approach was education of adult sons and daughters to understand and meet the needs of their elders. Another was congregate care, in which 24-hour group living centers were established for clients to receive personal care, room and board, as well as protective supervision.

An emergency response system was tested for elderly or disabled people living alone. The client used a portable beeper to signal an emergency response station to send a helper to the client's home.

Community care expanded its protective services to adults . . . .

These successful projects proved the feasibility of continuing or expanding these services in FY 1983. In many cases, purely state funds were used to carry out the demonstrations. As a result, about 650 additional Texans a month were able to remain in their own communities.

Community Care expanded its protective services to adults discovered to be abused, neglected, or exploited. The protective services to Texans 65 years old or older was authorized by 1981 legislation that gave the department the power to seek court-ordered protection. Under the new law, a Community Care worker can enter a suspected victim's home and, if necessary, move the elderly person to a safe place.

Managers of Community Care developed plans in the event that further federal budget cuts are made in social services. The plans were based on increased restrictions on financial eligibility of Texans, along with a plan for clients to pay a small share of the cost for home delivered meals, meals served at activity centers, and for the new supervised living service.

In addition to the services provided through contractors, Community Care workers helped Texans with eligibility determination, information and referral, counseling, development of service plans, and follow-up services.

During FY 1982, Community Care services were purchased for an average of 40,182 clients a month, at a cost of about $92 million.

Institutional Care

Care at home or elsewhere in the community is ideal for many people but, for some, 24-hour professional medical care in an institution is a necessity. Nursing homes provide most of these services.

Prior to 1980, nursing home care was taken for granted for Texans who no longer could live independently. The number living in nursing homes was increasing about 4 percent per year. This increase slowed in 1980. It stopped early in 1981 and has been in a slow decline since then.

These policies resulted in DHR spending significantly less . . . .

Three important initiatives went into this change. Two levels of medical care in nursing homes were consolidated. The consolidation of care levels was accompanied by a new emphasis on community-based care. And, a state-supported policy was put into federal law to deny Medicaid eligibility for persons who transferred their assets at less than fair market value to become eligible.

These policies resulted in DHR spending significantly less than allocated for nursing home care in FY 1982. In fact, nearly $44 million remained from the original allocation of $472.5 million.

During the year, 59,814 aged, blind, or disabled Texans received Medicaid geriatric nursing home care in 972 facilities.

A law against transferring assets went in-

. . . DHR stabilized the management of its contract care for the mentally retarded.

to effect in March 1981, denying benefits for up to 24 months for anyone who disposed of assets simply to get Medicaid-supplied nursing home care.

Institutional care also was furnished during FY 1982 to needy mentally retarded Texans and to those with developmental disabilities. During the year, 3,482 Texans received this type of care from 104 providers at a total cost of $52 million.

Because of legislative appropriations which restricted and specified the amount to be spent for each year of the two-year budget, DHR stabilized the management of its contract care for the mentally retarded. During FY 1982, one contractor joined the program and only 254 new DHR clients were accepted as patients. Expenditures were nearly $5.3 million less than appropriated.

Aged and disabled Texans eligible for Medicaid also received care in state institutions. Those with development disabilities received treatment to improve their capabilities. Care for eligible patients also was covered at state tuberculosis hospitals. State institutions served about 8,900 Texans at a cost of $183 million in FY 1982.

After years of seeing aged or disabled Texans go routinely into institutional care, DHR achieved a long sought after mix of services in the home, outside the home, as well as in institutions.

. . . DHR achieved a long sought after mix of services . . . .

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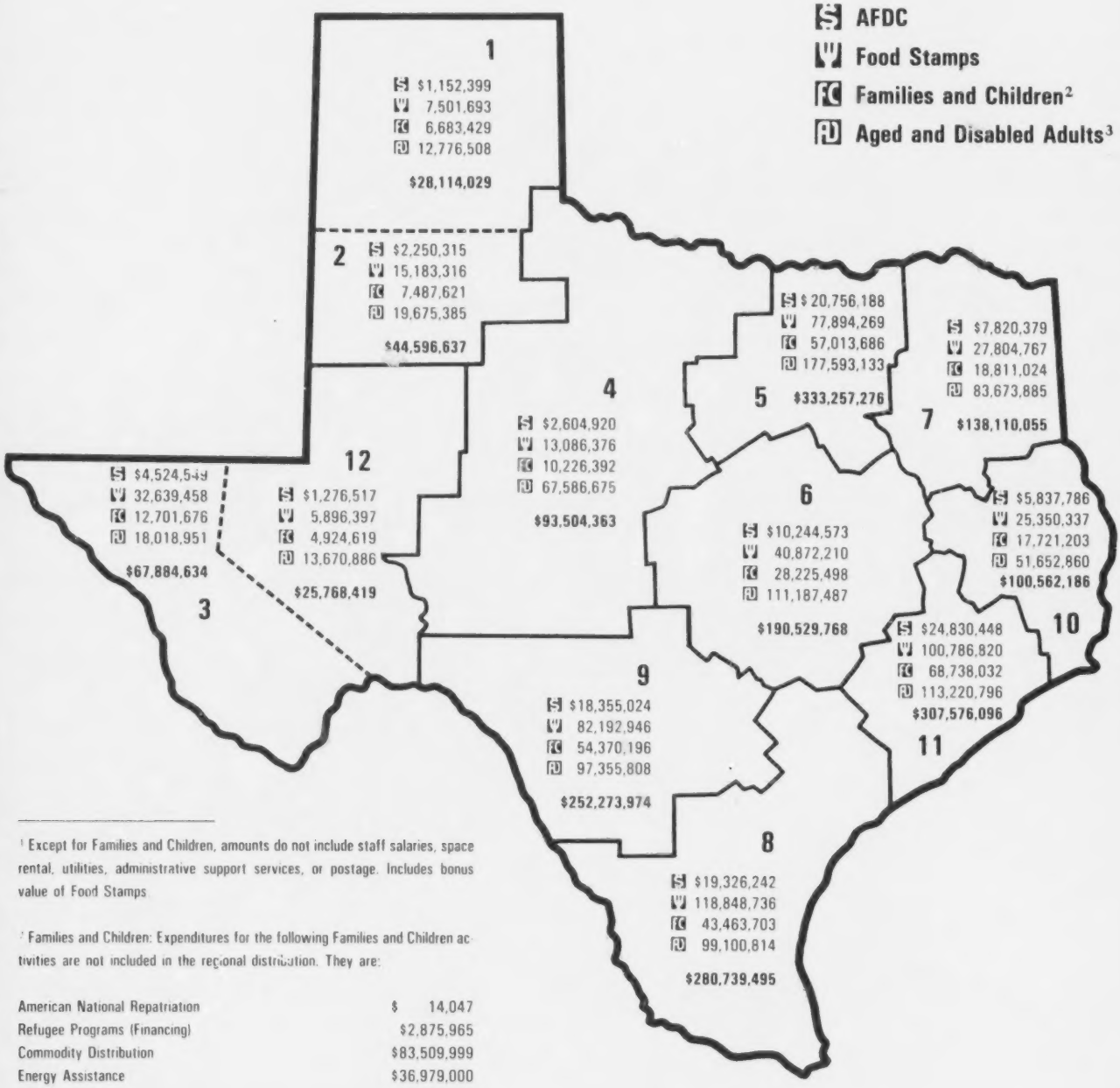
Estimated Expenditures by Method of Finance Fiscal Year 1982

	Total $	Federal %	State %	Other %
Services to Families and Children				
Aid to Families with Dependent Children	$140,905,979	54.13	45.87	
Income Assistance Program Delivery	82,165,366	50.00	50.00	
Commodity Distribution	21,120,720	96.29		3.71
Home Energy Assistance	33,723,277	100.00		
Disaster Assistance	4,670,218	68.90	31.10	
Child Support Enforcement	13,203,561	75.00		25.00
Protective Services for Abused and Neglected Children	70,386,551	63.36	36.46	.18
Family Self-support Services	74,526,693	62.75	33.19	4.06
Services to Families and Children Program Support	7,614,103	62.61	36.89	.50
Licensing	5,580,827	73.83	24.62	1.55
Refugee Assistance	12,057,357	100.00		
Special Projects	843,256	62.69		37.31
Total, Services to Families and Children	**$466,797,908**	**63.70**	**34.65**	**1.65**
Services to Aged and Disabled Adults				
Long Term Institutional Care	$494,848,874	55.83	44.09	.08
Medical Assistance in State Institutions	195,193,381	56.57	42.01	1.42
Vendor Drugs	76,869,764	56.06	43.94	
Medical Transportation	4,095,307	55.00	44.62	.38
Community Care for Aged and Disabled Adults	92,161,941	65.89	32.91	1.20
Services to Aged and Disabled Administration Program Delivery	36,025,172	66.97	32.31	.72
Special Projects	490,518	94.56	.01	5.43
Total, Services to Aged and Disabled Adults	**$899,684,957**	**57.50**	**41.99**	**.51**
Health Care Services				
Purchased Health Services	$435,515,193	56.29	43.71	
Administration Program Support	3,627,368	60.89	39.11	
Total, Health Care Services	**$439,142,561**	**56.33**	**43.67**	
Agency Administration				
Central Management Support	$14,555,143	57.19	40.96	1.85
Field Management Support	15,796,292	59.62	39.48	.90
Information Systems	15,877,750	60.21	38.70	1.09
Renovations and Capital Outlay	3,206,881	31.18	68.82	
Merit System Council	953,448	58.62	41.38	
Total, Agency Administration	**$50,389,514**	**57.27**	**41.96**	**.77**
Grand Total	**$1,856,014,940**	**58.72%**	**40.59%**	**.69%**

Benefits, by region[1] Fiscal Year 1982



[1] Except for Families and Children, amounts do not include staff salaries, space rental, utilities, administrative support services, or postage. Includes bonus value of Food Stamps.

[2] Families and Children: Expenditures for the following Families and Children activities are not included in the regional distribution. They are:

American National Repatriation	$ 14,047
Refugee Programs (Financing)	$2,875,965
Commodity Distribution	$83,509,999
Energy Assistance	$36,979,000
Disaster Assistance	$3,734,125

[3] Aged and Disabled: Expenditures for the following Aged and Disabled activities are not included in the regional distribution. They are:

State Schools	$180,480,725
Chest Hospitals	$170,152

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Financial Information, by county
Fiscal year 1982

County	FOOD STAMPS		AFDC			FRAUD (In AFDC and Food Stamps)		
	Participants (Monthly Average)	Food Stamp Value (Total FY)	Families (Monthly Average)	Recipients[1]	Payments (Total FY)	Convicted[2] or Reimbursement Arranged	Dismissed[3]	Pending Law Enforcement Action
Anderson	2,230	$ 891,195	212	652	$ 263,698	21	1	19
Andrews	141	57,592	10	38	15,026			
Angelina	4,466	1,955,720	277	829	343,715	2		45
Aransas	1,019	494,435	85	240	102,225	2		1
Archer	124	51,637	5	16	6,592	1		
Armstrong	**25**	**11,034**	**1**	**4**	**1,602**			
Atascosa	**3,976**	**1,693,274**	**263**	**863**	**342,686**	**2**		**1**
Austin	**1,023**	**440,075**	**98**	**288**	**115,610**	**4**		**10**
Bailey	**831**	**374,766**	**35**	**135**	**49,290**	**8**	**1**	**4**
Bandera	**262**	**119,908**	**14**	**39**	**16,787**		**1**	
Bastrop	2,155	944,431	161	484	194,949			23
Baylor	257	92,956	9	23	8,805	1		3
Bee	3,000	1,280,914	291	901	357,498	12	2	
Bell	10,155	4,628,078	1,055	3,009	1,293,847	9	4	42
Bexar	121,916	57,237,575	10,799	34,173	14,048,933	153	38	170
Blanco	**142**	**59,130**	**7**	**13**	**5,995**			
Borden	**45**	**18,372**	**1**	**1**	**158**			
Bosque	**695**	**273,335**	**27**	**78**	**31,971**			**4**
Bowie	**9,480**	**4,277,472**	**699**	**2,814**	**1,165,196**	**152**	**5**	**69**
Brazoria	**5,234**	**2,455,702**	**329**	**1,012**	**426,911**	**7**		**10**
Brazos	3,345	1,456,455	329	977	405,298	14	2	24
Brewster	543	223,967	27	83	33,431		1	1
Briscoe	210	84,299	7	26	8,228			1
Brooks	2,287	992,582	153	436	181,279	17		2
Brown	2,244	929,005	141	441	180,287	11	1	14
Burleson	**1,090**	**472,350**	**121**	**372**	**150,577**	**9**		**5**
Burnet	**861**	**365,367**	**82**	**242**	**101,980**			**3**
Caldwell	**2,698**	**1,119,979**	**203**	**594**	**246,421**	**18**		**10**
Calhoun	**1,640**	**751,796**	**121**	**351**	**145,878**			**1**
Callahan	**465**	**186,028**	**27**	**83**	**34,029**			**5**
Cameron	55,489	24,786,811	2,872	9,444	3,693,416	44	15	79
Camp	961	364,901	89	247	100,071		1	5
Carson	84	35,348	6	14	6,401	1		
Cass	3,267	1,392,871	342	1,023	430,087	5		47
Castro	1,663	702,177	51	156	63,508	1		2
Chambers	**1,385**	**656,893**	**106**	**312**	**132,168**			**5**
Cherokee	**3,338**	**1,315,703**	**233**	**726**	**300,112**	**4**		**48**
Childress	**403**	**141,138**	**23**	**62**	**25,454**	**1**	**1**	**5**
Clay	**226**	**84,684**	**10**	**33**	**13,495**			**3**
Cochran	**725**	**318,131**	**36**	**117**	**43,976**			**3**

County	FOOD STAMPS		AFDC			FRAUD (In AFDC and Food Stamps)		
	Participants (Monthly Average)	Food Stamp Value (Total FY)	Families (Monthly	Recipients[1] Average)	Payments (Total FY)	Convicted[2] or Reimbursement Arranged	Dismissed[3]	Pending Law Enforcement Action
Coke	143	52,721	3	13	5,056			2
Coleman	768	296,180	56	163	69,165	3		9
Collin	4,019	1,706,487	386	1,184	493,779	4		24
Collingsworth	365	141,476	17	54	22,232			
Colorado	1,180	509,084	132	368	144,721	1		9
Comal	**1,762**	**742,341**	**130**	**385**	**155,119**	**2**		**4**
Comanche	**838**	**331,338**	**39**	**126**	**47,933**	**2**	**1**	**3**
Concho	**165**	**67,762**	**7**	**17**	**6,718**			**1**
Cooke	**1,121**	**476,795**	**61**	**175**	**67,084**		**1**	**1**
Coryell	**2,591**	**1,083,932**	**191**	**510**	**218,891**			**3**
Cottle	342	141,464	19	60	22,618		2	
Crane	56	20,745	8	20	8,286			
Crockett	147	70,370	19	62	26,862			2
Crosby	1,666	668,124	40	132	52,581	1		5
Culberson	358	134,748	12	36	14,115			1
Dallam	**322**	**139,006**	**15**	**41**	**15,783**			
Dallas	**86,546**	**42,318,174**	**9,791**	**29,146**	**12,521,032**	**123**	**39**	**550**
Dawson	**2,120**	**892,213**	**130**	**411**	**165,840**			**6**
Deaf Smith	**2,894**	**1,277,744**	**163**	**511**	**204,161**	**2**		
Delta	**559**	**190,337**	**32**	**99**	**36,841**	**1**		**3**
Denton	2,889	1,318,082	231	656	285,289	14	6	23
Dewitt	2,318	906,537	169	486	192,134			
Dickens	349	141,336	18	67	20,870	1		
Dimmit	3,734	1,727,636	210	732	291,362	2		5
Donley	265	116,570	18	56	22,339			
Duval	**3,012**	**1,256,553**	**201**	**602**	**249,849**	**2**		
Eastland	**721**	**277,206**	**34**	**93**	**40,755**	**6**		**7**
Ector	**2,231**	**994,511**	**233**	**710**	**289,659**	**1**		**21**
Edwards	**459**	**208,753**	**24**	**77**	**30,422**			
Ellis	**4,202**	**1,768,021**	**328**	**1,029**	**427,209**	**2**		**28**
El Paso	72,194	31,722,950	3,468	10,713	4,431,463	150	8	46
Erath	859	340,290	46	140	58,702			2
Falls	2,351	1,014,715	197	591	246,389	1		
Fannin	2,142	836,394	164	467	196,272	2		8
Fayette	855	303,129	46	132	51,187	1		6
Fisher	**491**	**198,496**	**22**	**84**	**33,287**			
Floyd	**1,616**	**666,338**	**66**	**207**	**80,091**			**2**
Foard	**163**	**57,803**	**10**	**33**	**11,980**			
Fort Bend	**4,384**	**2,016,665**	**333**	**1,082**	**445,869**	**4**		**22**
Franklin	**280**	**103,859**	**10**	**31**	**11,954**			**2**

Financial Information, by county (continued)
Fiscal year 1982

County	FOOD STAMPS		AFDC			FRAUD (In AFDC and Food Stamps)		
	Participants (Monthly Average)	Food Stamp Value (Total FY)	Families (Monthly	Recipients[1] Average)	Payments (Total FY)	Convicted[2] or Reimbursement Arranged	Dismissed[3]	Pending Law Enforcement Action
Freestone	1,200	$ 471,770	82	258	$ 102,163			1
Frio	3,615	1,577,246	315	1,049	423,060	5		
Gaines	810	303,297	33	110	40,783			7
Galveston	14,775	7,389,540	1,273	3,859	1,650,129	56	14	50
Garza	477	194,550	33	96	37,324	1		1
Gillespie	**509**	**217,448**	**27**	**75**	**30,697**			
Glasscock	**53**	**25,983**	**3**	**17**	**5,947**			
Goliad	**809**	**317,207**	**48**	**142**	**58,159**			
Gonzales	**2,409**	**993,598**	**159**	**481**	**192,766**	**3**		
Grey	**670**	**270,966**	**33**	**95**	**37,459**	**1**		
Grayson	4,271	1,904,795	377	1,008	444,436	11		46
Gregg	6,403	2,839,299	652	1,908	807,484	12	4	74
Grimes	1,512	656,761	154	504	204,014	4	2	2
Guadalupe	3,813	1,634,511	272	807	326,252	7	3	18
Hale	4,606	2,011,292	231	766	301,738	13		14
Hall	**632**	**264,521**	**34**	**108**	**43,386**			**1**
Hamilton	**422**	**155,298**	**26**	**59**	**23,200**			**5**
Hansford	**102**	**39,206**	**4**	**12**	**5,433**			
Hardeman	**454**	**174,041**	**31**	**100**	**39,119**			**4**
Hardin	**2,549**	**1,201,196**	**243**	**767**	**320,206**			**27**
Harris	151,483	79,869,475	15,419	47,641	20,071,314	341	20	732
Harrison	5,458	2,360,769	665	2,119	867,255			91
Hartley	12	5,484	1	2	594			
Haskell	607	234,429	31	93	35,987		1	7
Hays	2,970	1,263,056	229	687	292,134	1		7
Hemphill	**34**	**14,067**	**2**	**8**	**3,000**			
Henderson	**2,653**	**1,079,544**	**257**	**734**	**310,667**	**10**	**1**	**12**
Hidalgo	**89,750**	**40,795,070**	**4,452**	**14,657**	**5,749,959**	**125**	**16**	**96**
Hill	**2,661**	**1,060,195**	**170**	**537**	**221,236**	**2**		**12**
Hockley	**1,934**	**848,546**	**114**	**374**	**150,770**	**2**		**1**
Hood	650	301,997	50	139	60,823			
Hopkins	1,312	475,017	81	224	93,812	6		8
Houston	2,505	1,068,137	251	741	301,139	8		14
Howard	2,263	966,361	170	502	204,965			14
Hudspeth	427	173,792	13	47	18,727			1
Hunt	**4,426**	**1,993,654**	**405**	**1,190**	**491,203**	**17**		**42**
Hutchinson	**371**	**149,745**	**25**	**67**	**29,092**	**5**		
Irion	**29**	**10,587**	**1**	**4**	**1,924**			**1**
Jack	**185**	**76,927**	**9**	**22**	**9,391**			**1**
Jackson	**1,199**	**513,484**	**126**	**380**	**150,919**		**2**	

County	FOOD STAMPS		AFDC			FRAUD (In AFDC and Food Stamps)		
	Participants (Monthly Average)	Food Stamp Value (Total FY)	Families (Monthly Average)	Recipients[1]	Payments (Total FY)	Convicted[2] or Reimbursement Arranged	Dismissed[3]	Pending Law Enforcement Action
Jasper	3,847	$1,717,595	297	919	$ 368,492	6		44
Jeff Davis	122	45,811	1	3	1,349			
Jefferson	19,753	9,901,233	1,842	5,409	2,275,388	41	1	176
Jim Hogg	971	351,148	43	114	48,511	4		
Jim Wells	5,266	2,194,083	357	1,080	432,522	9		6
Johnson	**2,851**	**1,265,150**	**214**	**625**	**269,508**	**2**		**7**
Jones	**1,202**	**489,834**	**83**	**281**	**108,994**	**4**	**2**	**19**
Karnes	**2,497**	**1,023,367**	**142**	**463**	**177,387**			**3**
Kaufman	**2,874**	**1,199,959**	**262**	**779**	**321,235**	**12**		**17**
Kendall	**330**	**144,331**	**16**	**46**	**20,646**			**3**
Kenedy	135	45,660	2	4	1,680			
Kent	36	12,880	1	6	2,360			
Kerr	1,634	769,127	137	393	166,871	10		29
Kimble	170	70,024	15	57	19,556			8
King	27	9,986						
Kinney	**580**	**237,990**	**23**	**65**	**25,594**			
Kleberg	**4,830**	**2,238,002**	**438**	**1,322**	**556,740**	**9**	**1**	**5**
Knox	**599**	**232,816**	**37**	**122**	**42,109**		**1**	**2**
Lamar	**4,991**	**2,046,389**	**505**	**1,504**	**630,881**	**16**	**5**	**43**
Lamb	**2,726**	**1,208,192**	**110**	**367**	**143,543**	**2**		**7**
Lampasas	907	407,373	58	160	65,677			2
LaSalle	1,933	830,479	109	339	135,267	5		3
Lavaca	1,059	397,166	70	205	81,315			
Lee	446	189,399	42	118	46,492	8		
Leon	1,119	430,654	57	181	72,691			10
Liberty	**3,660**	**1,668,340**	**319**	**979**	**405,186**	**1**		**14**
Limestone	**1,799**	**703,755**	**147**	**453**	**181,945**			**13**
Lipscomb	**19**	**7,529**	**1**	**2**	**826**			
Live Oak	**577**	**242,761**	**45**	**140**	**56,253**	**1**		
Llano	**194**	**84,583**	**13**	**32**	**14,467**			**1**
Loving	1	296						
Lubbock	15,690	7,128,396	833	2,687	1,095,829	17		46
Lynn	1,296	518,838	53	160	63,471	3	2	4
Madison	998	444,835	76	217	88,243	2		12
Marion	1,467	614,369	156	459	190,027	6	1	11
Martin	**504**	**196,735**	**23**	**72**	**27,605**			
Mason	**144**	**52,025**	**8**	**14**	**5,250**			
Matagorda	**2,513**	**1,119,989**	**222**	**682**	**279,693**	**4**		**10**
Maverick	**10,272**	**4,797,017**	**442**	**1,481**	**604,631**	**11**	**1**	**20**
McCulloch	**812**	**312,987**	**44**	**134**	**53,719**	**1**	**2**	**4**

Financial Information, by county (continued)
Fiscal year 1982

County	FOOD STAMPS		AFDC			FRAUD (In AFDC and Food Stamps)		
	Participants (Monthly Average)	Food Stamp Value (Total FY)	Families (Monthly Average)	Recipients[1] (Monthly Average)	Payments (Total FY)	Convicted[2] or Reimbursement Arranged	Dismissed[1]	Pending Law Enforcement Action
McLennan	14,591	$ 6,829,356	1,386	4,230	$1,729,757	4	1	68
McMullen	49	16,801	4	7	2,928			
Medina	3,177	1,325,409	234	744	298,222			2
Menard	360	140,220	11	35	11,963			
Midland	1,820	822,008	219	626	256,065	4		65
Milam	**2,263**	**988,983**	**187**	**541**	**222,848**	**2**		**15**
Mills	**221**	**86,072**	**9**	**26**	**11,898**			
Mitchell	**663**	**245,445**	**39**	**131**	**47,309**			**4**
Montague	**479**	**195,273**	**26**	**82**	**33,438**			**3**
Montgomery	**3,591**	**1,572,314**	**270**	**776**	**328,590**	**8**		**38**
Moore	473	218,643	22	68	26,886	6		
Morris	1,048	438,095	128	365	152,992			18
Motley	116	46,799	3	8	3,593			1
Nacogdoches	3,161	1,354,727	270	850	349,613			58
Navarro	2,821	1,124,269	258	707	299,053	8		27
Newton	**2,010**	**695,748**	**144**	**443**	**179,469**		**1**	**10**
Nolan	**1,180**	**482,620**	**88**	**287**	**114,746**	**8**	**1**	**20**
Nueces	**28,378**	**13,040,223**	**2,295**	**7,192**	**2,948,466**	**102**	**3**	**22**
Ochiltree	**130**	**55,455**	**9**	**30**	**12,267**			
Oldham	**27**	**12,105**	**3**	**7**	**3,377**			
Orange	5,255	2,573,841	457	1,312	568,139	3		56
Palo Pinto	1,642	698,088	87	236	98,362	4	8	4
Panola	1,955	794,949	141	438	178,487	1	1	16
Parker	1,361	568,082	90	256	109,840	2	5	8
Parmer	768	314,703	44	142	58,393	5		2
Pecos	**795**	**328,759**	**39**	**142**	**56,905**	**2**		**2**
Polk	**2,330**	**1,003,710**	**176**	**520**	**219,344**	**5**		**6**
Potter	**6,141**	**2,844,745**	**378**	**1,101**	**467,719**	**21**	**2**	**5**
Presidio	**799**	**338,191**	**20**	**69**	**25,464**			
Rains	**314**	**105,033**	**20**	**51**	**21,967**	**1**		
Randall	609	271,895	31	85	37,581	1		
Reagan	88	38,972	9	30	12,619	1		1
Real	328	144,163	21	67	27,191			
Red River	2,232	836,061	185	527	210,686	3		7
Reeves	2,274	958,408	112	335	139,575	1		8
Refugio	**995**	**434,259**	**94**	**289**	**113,755**			
Roberts	**6**	**1,625**						
Robertson	**2,902**	**1,267,545**	**268**	**851**	**349,146**	**3**		**35**
Rockwall	**334**	**151,112**	**26**	**77**	**32,205**			**8**
Runnels	**773**	**310,052**	**57**	**199**	**74,271**	**1**		**6**

County	FOOD STAMPS		AFDC			FRAUD (In AFDC and Food Stamps)		
	Participants (Monthly Average)	Food Stamp Value (Total FY)	Families (Monthly Average)	Recipients[1] (Monthly Average)	Payments (Total FY)	Convicted[2] or Reimbursement Arranged	Dismissed[1]	Pending Law Enforcement Action
Rusk	3,390	$1,424,396	326	966	$ 399,015	17	1	24
Sabine	848	356,271	61	188	76,819	4		4
San Augustine	1,375	561,330	121	370	152,725		3	9
San Jacinto	1,444	679,083	124	373	149,910	3		
San Patricio	8,679	3,696,448	592	1,918	771,020	23		1
San Saba	**483**	**193,236**	**18**	**61**	**23,384**			
Schleicher	**151**	**54,494**	**6**	**20**	**6,843**			**2**
Scurry	**722**	**291,941**	**56**	**185**	**72,374**	**8**		**9**
Shackelford	**70**	**29,175**	**6**	**17**	**7,151**			
Shelby	**2,650**	**1,084,491**	**248**	**730**	**298,831**	**2**	**1**	**11**
Sherman	80	36,985	2	5	1,935			
Smith	8,777	3,888,184	832	2,434	1,022,299	31	6	40
Somervell	213	95,474	16	53	20,644			
Starr	11,270	5,168,426	431	1,505	585,887	32		21
Stephens	339	122,332	14	45	16,938			7
Sterling	**24**	**9,826**	**1**	**1**	**174**			
Stonewall	**59**	**21,590**	**3**	**7**	**3,221**			
Sutton	**208**	**77,078**	**9**	**24**	**10,585**			
Swisher	**946**	**398,587**	**45**	**155**	**60,527**	**3**		**2**
Tarrant	**40,951**	**19,482,208**	**3,603**	**10,452**	**4,485,493**	**98**	**28**	**201**
Taylor	4,088	1,751,155	297	905	369,145	49	9	75
Terrell	54	22,465	4	8	3,418			
Terry	2,045	901,051	145	468	183,436	8	2	2
Throckmorton	76	26,414	3	10	4,291			
Titus	1,321	493,394	100	300	121,895			15
Tom Green	**3,654**	**1,512,516**	**339**	**968**	**396,165**	**15**	**2**	**49**
Travis	**24,412**	**11,747,202**	**2,450**	**7,290**	**3,107,665**	**73**	**17**	**271**
Trinity	**998**	**453,430**	**107**	**321**	**129,657**	**2**		
Tyler	**1,328**	**543,823**	**79**	**255**	**104,339**			**13**
Upshur	**1,847**	**755,934**	**203**	**593**	**242,352**	**2**		**6**
Upton	140	59,918	11	42	15,948			
Uvalde	3,826	1,645,068	221	737	299,876	2		7
Val Verde	7,439	3,303,747	356	1,135	467,779	5		4
Van Zandt	1,578	631,658	106	322	135,353	5	2	20
Victoria	4,907	2,198,602	585	1,741	729,276	2	2	1
Walker	**2,882**	**1,286,211**	**308**	**945**	**393 656**			**10**
Waller	**1,668**	**755,032**	**150**	**462**	**193 791**			
Ward	**362**	**154,626**	**27**	**77**	**32,317**			**1**
Washington	**1,552**	**606,935**	**125**	**398**	**150,004**	**15**		**13**
Webb	**28,756**	**12,224,058**	**1,106**	**3,783**	**1,496,536**	**84**	**1**	**14**

Financial Information, by county (continued)
Fiscal year 1982

County	FOOD STAMPS		AFDC			FRAUD (In AFDC and Food Stamps)		
	Participants (Monthly Average)	Food Stamp Value (Total FY)	Families (Monthly	Recipients[1] Average)	Payments (Total FY)	Convicted[2] or Reimbursement Arranged	Dismissed[3]	Pending Law Enforcement Action
Wharton	2,430	$ 1,047,500	207	627	$ 250,810	1		10
Wheeler	233	87,777	16	48	19,670			
Wichita	5,755	2,612,450	396	1,182	503,104	20		60
Wilbarger	822	290,631	39	107	40,521	8		11
Willacy	6,090	2,659,467	263	803	321,221		3	
Williamson	**3,533**	**1,564,304**	**320**	**949**	**390,104**			**71**
Wilson	**1,645**	**665,158**	**117**	**350**	**140,355**			**1**
Winkler	**169**	**74,110**	**12**	**29**	**14,020**			**2**
Wise	**812**	**345,238**	**62**	**172**	**74,019**			
Wood	**1,244**	**485,338**	**110**	**310**	**127,248**	**2**		**1**
Yoakum	323	146,971	18	59	23,803		1	
Young	559	228,850	24	69	28,617			4
Zapata	1,881	852,642	82	282	106,050	5		1
Zavala	4,840	2,148,397	257	822	325,887	3		10
Grand Totals	**1,189,855**	**$548,057,320**	**93,399**	**287,275**	**$118,979,340**	**2,352**	**309**	**4,785**

[1] Includes children and caretakers.

[2] Includes prosecutor arranged restitutions and court convictions.

[3] Dismissed figures include special hardship, caseworker recoupment, and cases that are non-prosecutable.

Child Support Collections, by region

Regions		AFDC	Other*	Total
1/2	Lubbock	$142,575	$213,263	$355,838
3/12	Midland	278,962	156,919	435,881
4	Abilene	213,566	245,330	458,896
5	Arlington	1,357,070	3,313,795	4,670,865
6	Austin	665,717	468,691	1,134,408
7	Paris	522,072	744,047	1,266,119
8	Edinburg	1,382,979	801,609	2,184,588
9	San Antonio	1,510,169	498,633	2,008,802
10	Beaumont	268,985	276,336	545,321
11	Houston	616,216	495,022	1,111,238
Total		**$6,958,311**	**$7,213,645**	**$14,171,956**

*Includes non-AFDC, post-AFDC, and suspense.

Families and Children Benefits, by county Fiscal Year 1982

County	Prescribed Medicines	Hospitals, Physicians, Laboratory, X-ray, and Other Services[1]	Active Medicaid Eligibles (Monthly Average)	Protective Services for Children[2]	Children in Day Care Purchased by DHR[2]	Licensed Child Care Facilities[3]	
						Day Care (Part Time)	24-hour (Full Time)
Anderson	$24,980	$360,378	861	94	27	30	18
Andrews	1,111	13,416	39	61		17	3
Angelina	32,942	515,346	864	218	65	71	11
Aransas	8,161	116,222	238	85	2	9	3
Archer	226	1,168	11	30		7	2
Armstrong	**111**	**6,067**	**5**	**5**			**1**
Atascosa	**41,850**	**454,692**	**860**	**267**	**1**	**18**	**3**
Austin	**12,712**	**159,606**	**281**	**101**		**36**	**6**
Bailey	**5,162**	**115,635**	**129**	**73**		**15**	**3**
Bandera	**1,199**	**23,160**	**42**	**50**		**5**	**3**
Bastrop	18,876	225,130	494	121	2	51	7
Baylor	1,581	34,164	30	31	1	10	3
Bee	42,290	548,247	919	156		34	9
Bell	98,058	1,397,292	3,098	1,089	156	289	45
Bexar	1,750,193	30,279,195	34,575	3,634	1,553	1,651	191
Blanco	**720**	**10,518**	**13**	**17**		**9**	**4**
Borden			**1**	**1**	**1**		
Bosque	**4,062**	**60,059**	**88**	**83**		**40**	**1**
Bowie	**95,653**	**1,427,137**	**2,864**	**231**	**122**	**87**	**22**
Brazoria	**37,185**	**547,161**	**1,030**	**697**	**51**	**319**	**35**
Brazos	32,766	443,479	968	349	42	251	23
Brewster	3,187	29,847	84	17	1	13	
Briscoe	513	3,855	27	5		2	
Brooks	16,950	250,035	431	68		6	
Brown	19,202	208,599	459	284		110	14
Burleson	**11,332**	**234,504**	**387**	**61**		**11**	**4**
Burnet	**8,972**	**64,829**	**246**	**90**	**2**	**28**	**2**
Caldwell	**21,436**	**288,204**	**619**	**54**	**1**	**25**	**5**
Calhoun	**13,566**	**255,588**	**369**	**103**	**30**	**24**	**6**
Callahan	**4,496**	**63,756**	**83**	**23**		**26**	**5**
Cameron	383,630	3,881,223	9,579	853	146	226	49
Camp	11,837	146,948	253	76		10	2
Carson	649	20,804	21	29	2	9	4
Cass	33,736	441,645	1,051	107		34	15
Castro	4,798	64,387	162	52		29	5
Chambers	**12,278**	**282,724**	**323**	**65**		**24**	**7**
Cherokee	**37,328**	**573,304**	**746**	**73**		**62**	**7**
Childress	**2,108**	**27,646**	**60**	**20**		**14**	**1**
Clay	**1,636**	**16,494**	**31**	**35**		**10**	
Cochran	**5,359**	**48,424**	**114**	**27**			**2**

Families and Children Benefits, by county (continued)
Fiscal Year 1982

County	Prescribed Medicines	Hospitals, Physicians, Laboratory, X-ray, and Other Services[1]	Active Medicaid Eligibles (Monthly Average)	Protective Services for Children [2]	Children in Day Care Purchased by DHR [2]	Licensed Child Care Facilities[3]	
						Day Care (Part Time)	24-hour (Full Time)
Coke	$ 333	$ 9,362	17	33		1	1
Coleman	7,189	102,328	164	75		7	2
Collin	54,162	779,109	1,205	599		270	25
Collingsworth	2,378	17,402	54	7	21	7	
Colorado	20,481	241,204	381	109		25	6
Comal	**11,883**	**160,679**	**405**	**77**		**49**	**8**
Comanche	**6,263**	**90,024**	**126**	**17**		**9**	**1**
Concho	**1,406**	**17,935**	**22**	**20**		**3**	**1**
Cooke	**8,979**	**93,173**	**183**	**65**		**22**	**4**
Coryell	**19,140**	**280,852**	**554**	**407**	**19**	**94**	**20**
Cottle	4,707	50,159	64	22	9	5	1
Crane	793	6,278	19	8	1	4	2
Crockett	1,809	39,331	59	27		7	1
Crosby	3,313	58,151	134	97		9	3
Culberson	332	33,011	38	8		1	
Dallam	**1,522**	**19,656**	**48**	**136**	**42**	**28**	**2**
Dallas	**995,190**	**17,498,334**	**29,529**	**6,101**	**990**	**2,144**	**369**
Dawson	**16,459**	**183,053**	**419**	**86**	**39**	**17**	**4**
Deaf Smith	**9,110**	**212,394**	**509**	**285**		**60**	**6**
Delta	**4,445**	**48,446**	**112**	**110**		**6**	**1**
Denton	25,156	513,585	687	391	46	365	49
Dewitt	26,393	240,158	519	179		26	12
Dickens	2,100	44,487	70	29		3	1
Dimmit	27,885	419,802	741	158		10	
Donley	3,097	23,401	57	16	25	9	
Duval	**29,278**	**404,048**	**602**	**95**	**88**	**7**	
Eastland	**8,124**	**78,736**	**99**	**59**		**30**	**7**
Ector	**22,743**	**360,720**	**782**	**822**	**79**	**225**	**24**
Edwards	**1,574**	**43,436**	**78**	**2**		**1**	
Ellis	**30,920**	**475,510**	**1,061**	**311**		**98**	**13**
El Paso	370,691	6,422,609	10,870	1,748	927	608	99
Erath	6,802	139,111	148	54		45	5
Falls	17,757	225,208	606	53	141	8	4
Fannin	23,782	292,001	480	84	1	26	11
Fayette	5,509	98,336	141	55		34	3
Fisher	**5,352**	**42,355**	**79**	**11**		**6**	**1**
Floyd	**8,668**	**114,021**	**220**	**115**	**2**	**6**	**2**
Foard	**2,094**	**20,930**	**34**	**10**		**5**	
Fort Bend	**47,584**	**559,898**	**1,090**	**589**	**30**	**161**	**23**
Franklin	**2,196**	**32,209**	**32**	**15**		**5**	**1**

County	Prescribed Medicines	Hospitals, Physicians, Laboratory, X-ray, and Other Services[1]	Active Medicaid Eligibles (Monthly Average)	Protective Services for Children[2]	Children in Day Care Purchased by DHR[2]	Licensed Child Care Facilities[3]	
						Day Care (Part Time)	24-hour (Full Time)
Freestone	$ 8,662	$148,748	255	109		18	8
Frio	44,834	627,571	1,060	174		13	1
Gaines	4,185	72,722	107	35		6	4
Galveston	66,245	2,037,581	3,891	1,489	195	321	38
Garza	3,655	39,967	102	63		3	2
Gillespie	**3,401**	**65,343**	**77**	**45**		**33**	**1**
Glasscock	**168**	**22,256**	**16**	**9**			
Goliad	**6,624**	**74,617**	**143**	**7**		**4**	**2**
Gonzales	**20,248**	**218,148**	**493**	**177**		**19**	**4**
Gray	**3,853**	**109,773**	**116**	**146**	**58**	**33**	**14**
Grayson	39,244	598,376	1,039	239	58	164	18
Gregg	68,282	963,158	1,972	542	109	266	32
Grimes	14,110	247,748	506	88	25	19	1
Guadalupe	32,955	359,815	833	390	70	71	15
Hale	23,804	350,251	778	250	23	51	15
Hall	**1,702**	**31,946**	**112**	**27**		**6**	**2**
Hamilton	**3,325**	**49,176**	**58**	**62**		**28**	**2**
Hansford	**101**	**355**	**8**	**30**		**3**	**2**
Hardeman	**3,622**	**42,549**	**100**	**29**		**14**	**1**
Hardin	**35,423**	**436,034**	**783**	**272**		**45**	**9**
Harris	1,673,701	32,913,029	48,312	9,495	1,657	3,593	528
Harrison	93,220	888,483	2,180	237	55	90	18
Hartley		62	2	13	7		
Haskell	4,347	42,558	109	6	2	12	2
Hays	29,094	428,267	711	200	24	59	18
Hemphill	**98**	**6,958**	**9**	**44**		**6**	**2**
Henderson	**36,693**	**324,411**	**775**	**200**	**1**	**48**	**13**
Hidalgo	**678,895**	**6,134,095**	**14,858**	**1,697**	**479**	**360**	**41**
Hill	**22,266**	**263,454**	**555**	**148**	**16**	**47**	**7**
Hockley	**11,127**	**305,337**	**393**	**337**	**25**	**36**	**7**
Hood	6,673	120,159	147	44	1	20	3
Hopkins	12,972	218,607	238	71		18	5
Houston	27,010	294,626	751	106	94	13	3
Howard	18,874	197,555	511	148	49	41	5
Hudspeth	498	35,112	47	1		3	
Hunt	**40,112**	**495,629**	**1,215**	**262**	**2**	**100**	**17**
Hutchinson	**1,170**	**29,544**	**75**	**183**	**42**	**38**	**13**
Irion	**151**	**4,247**	**6**	**4**		**1**	**1**
Jack	**2,346**	**34,347**	**23**	**35**	**1**	**9**	
Jackson	**19,784**	**200,896**	**404**	**81**	**1**	**17**	**7**

Families and Children Benefits, by county (continued)
Fiscal Year 1982

County	Prescribed Medicines	Hospitals, Physicians, Laboratory, X-ray, and Other Services [1]	Active Medicaid Eligibles (Monthly Average)	Protective Services for Children [2]	Children in Day Care Purchased by DHR [2]	Licensed Child Care Facilities [3]	
						Day Care (Part Time)	24-hour (Full Time)
Jasper	$ 41,087	$432,658	938	307		15	11
Jeff Davis	415	10,096	5	11			2
Jefferson	225,612	3,820,775	5,538	1,886	229	336	60
Jim Hogg	3,288	51,495	120	45	1	3	
Jim Wells	58,155	806,083	1,070	177	5	38	6
Johnson	**29,049**	**289,013**	**646**	**241**		**97**	**16**
Jones	**14,312**	**178,544**	**285**	**53**	**56**	**29**	**9**
Karnes	**20,063**	**167,525**	**454**	**165**	**1**	**12**	**2**
Kaufman	**30,391**	**642,998**	**806**	**193**	**1**	**77**	**15**
Kendall	**2,499**	**45,799**	**46**	**26**	**1**	**15**	**1**
Kenedy	24	87	4	1		1	
Kent	186	953	7	5			
Kerr	13,177	221,047	414	81	1	57	7
Kimble	1,587	27,205	55	16		5	
King				12			
Kinney	**2,841**	**26,804**	**63**	**15**		**3**	
Kleberg	**59,510**	**1,104,439**	**1,335**	**153**		**33**	**4**
Knox	**5,079**	**53,846**	**126**	**13**		**14**	
Lamar	**48,370**	**722,216**	**1,536**	**203**	**37**	**72**	**14**
Lamb	**17,723**	**218,006**	**376**	**193**	**2**	**15**	**6**
Lampasas	8,126	105,883	174	70	23	37	8
LaSalle	16,117	314,685	353	69	1	9	
Lavaca	11,807	90,343	200	60		47	3
Lee	5,230	85,365	130	87		34	1
Leon	7,330	79,254	178	56		14	
Liberty	**42,560**	**628,148**	**1,008**	**225**		**46**	**14**
Limestone	**18,020**	**185,357**	**466**	**118**	**1**	**31**	**4**
Lipscomb	**9**	**175**	**2**	**10**	**1**	**6**	
Live Oak	**8,651**	**111,505**	**141**	**28**		**12**	**2**
Llano	**1,384**	**21,369**	**38**	**56**	**1**	**21**	
Loving					1	1	
Lubbock	94,220	2,053,798	2,783	1,841	295	636	96
Lynn	5,645	68,550	168	115	1	13	4
Madison	7,673	88,107	229	52	1	10	
Marion	17,244	206,664	473	51		7	3
Martin	**2,872**	**43,519**	**67**	**29**		**10**	**1**
Mason	**969**	**7,332**	**20**	**13**	**2**	**9**	
Matagorda	**19,595**	**297,165**	**690**	**293**	**43**	**44**	**11**
Maverick	**66,709**	**971,409**	**1,470**	**359**	**87**	**16**	
McCulloch	**6,714**	**57,878**	**129**	**55**		**13**	**2**

County	Prescribed Medicines	Hospitals, Physicians, Laboratory, X-ray, and Other Services[1]	Active Medicaid Eligibles (Monthly Average)	Protective Services for Children [2]	Children in Day Care Purchased by DHR [2]	Licensed Child Care Facilities[3]	
						Day Care (Part Time)	24-hour (Full Time)
McLennan	$124,877	$1,749,670	4,328	834	206	458	87
McMullen	463	6,745	7		1		
Medina	30,215	432,711	719	141		26	3
Menard	1,917	11,820	34	3	1	3	
Midland	18,730	470,347	646	294		175	24
Milam	**21,401**	**328,401**	**563**	**129**	**65**	**25**	**7**
Mills	**1,506**	**21,808**	**45**	**48**	**1**	**10**	**2**
Mitchell	**4,660**	**106,142**	**129**	**90**	**31**	**14**	
Montague	**3,261**	**39,690**	**84**	**48**	**2**	**45**	**5**
Montgomery	**32,401**	**560,689**	**811**	**279**	**40**	**145**	**29**
Moore	2,053	44,180	72	117	119	23	7
Morris	16,725	183,036	376	75	1	16	
Motley	127	5,940	8	19			1
Nacogdoches	35,533	738,587	854	374	36	68	9
Navarro	19,091	293,892	744	195	1	98	8
Newton	**23,604**	**233,251**	**448**	**118**		**4**	**7**
Nolan	**12,874**	**112,826**	**293**	**91**	**45**	**38**	**5**
Nueces	**352,138**	**5,174,980**	**7,322**	**799**	**426**	**277**	**62**
Ochiltree	**520**	**6,652**	**34**	**64**	**40**	**15**	**3**
Oldham	**421**	**8,689**	**9**	**15**		**6**	**2**
Orange	50,660	1,026,902	1,338	454	40	128	21
Palo Pinto	9,737	173,030	243	99		30	7
Panola	21,707	219,620	458	37		29	4
Parker	14,586	180,486	260	88		31	7
Parmer	4,589	43,146	145	74		21	3
Pecos	**3,858**	**43,180**	**146**	**72**	**29**	**16**	**3**
Polk	**17,688**	**302,172**	**543**	**196**	**37**	**19**	**14**
Potter	**28,437**	**908,744**	**1,203**	**1,055**	**248**	**422**	**43**
Presidio	**1,648**	**22,247**	**65**	**23**		**2**	
Rains	**2,784**	**33,943**	**58**	**50**		**8**	**6**
Randall	2,260	63,386	107	253	23	356	39
Reagan	586	11,719	34	25	1	11	1
Real	2,515	26,452	68	12	2	1	
Red River	20,412	299,659	537	54	19	15	4
Reeves	13,444	272,787	343	79		7	3
Refugio	**7,911**	**136,672**	**288**	**30**		**9**	
Roberts				**8**			**1**
Robertson	**38,477**	**447,234**	**870**	**103**		**17**	**1**
Rockwall	**4,891**	**72,541**	**81**	**14**		**32**	
Runnels	**9,303**	**103,115**	**200**	**71**	**2**	**25**	

Families and Children Benefits, by county (continued)
Fiscal Year 1982

County	Prescribed Medicines	Hospitals, Physicians, Laboratory, X-ray, and Other Services[1]	Active Medicaid Eligibles (Monthly Average)	Protective Services for Children [2]	Children in Day Care Purchased by DHR [2]	Licensed Child Care Facilities[3]	
						Day Care (Part Time)	24-hour (Full Time)
Rusk	$38,186	$423,739	999	261	1	49	12
Sabine	7,834	66,137	191	19		1	2
San Augustine	11,951	275,682	385	37		2	2
San Jacinto	15,829	164,102	376	94	1	3	2
San Patricio	87,955	1,010,686	1,940	299	65	79	12
San Saba	**2,709**	**51,848**	**63**	**29**	**2**	**16**	**2**
Schleicher	**475**	**7,545**	**18**	**4**	**1**	**10**	
Scurry	**6,682**	**96,542**	**193**	**73**	**37**	**30**	**10**
Shackelford	**708**	**9,791**	**17**	**11**		**14**	
Shelby	**37,768**	**408,478**	**735**	**283**	**30**	**19**	**4**
Sherman	31	4,052	10	38	2	5	
Smith	93,321	1,444,427	2,501	454	53	213	40
Somervell	2,215	44,505	51	5		7	3
Starr	58,736	655,694	1,518	122	45	10	2
Stephens	2,141	19,705	50	30	16	45	2
Sterling		**1,407**	**1**	**13**	**2**	**3**	
Stonewall	**799**	**8,567**	**8**			**1**	**1**
Sutton	**537**	**17,083**	**26**	**32**		**6**	**1**
Swisher	**3,521**	**37,207**	**153**	**96**	**26**	**45**	**1**
Tarrant	**394,660**	**6,900,761**	**10,754**	**2,362**	**672**	**1,489**	**237**
Taylor	29,428	652,775	966	531	178	315	67
Terrell	682	7,865	8	6			
Terry	22,849	325,482	481	114	1	25	3
Throckmorton	213	10,565	10	7		7	
Titus	13,904	179,526	318	153		32	5
Tom Green	**48,141**	**747,517**	**1,002**	**793**	**53**	**235**	**26**
Travis	**248,472**	**4,959,684**	**7,500**	**1,581**	**1,459**	**1,473**	**101**
Trinity	**13,429**	**182,384**	**329**	**40**	**1**	**4**	**5**
Tyler	**12,049**	**106,948**	**265**	**138**	**1**	**6**	**8**
Upshur	**28,593**	**370,792**	**619**	**203**	**9**	**25**	**16**
Upton	700	14,781	40	40		5	1
Uvalde	27,424	345,950	737	181	53	32	6
Val Verde	51,463	498,784	1,145	438	6	32	3
Van Zandt	19,281	265,214	352	200	1	58	17
Victoria	78,697	1,262,430	1,800	430	42	204	34
Walker	**39,747**	**648,329**	**941**	**104**	**26**	**50**	**8**
Waller	**14,269**	**307,953**	**479**	**147**		**19**	
Ward	**2,205**	**31,254**	**81**	**65**		**14**	**4**
Washington	**13,184**	**213,546**	**422**	**196**		**38**	**9**
Webb	**176,394**	**2,069,915**	**3,809**	**556**	**313**	**117**	**12**

County	Prescribed Medicines	Hospitals, Physicians, Laboratory, X-ray, and Other Services[1]	Active Medicaid Eligibles (Monthly Average)	Protective Services for Children [2]	Children in Day Care Purchased by DHR [2]	Licensed Child Care Facilities[3]	
						Day Care (Part Time)	24-hour (Full Time)
Wharton	$24,479	$342,931	656	230	1	41	21
Wheeler	2,310	29,885	50	31		8	4
Wichita	56,883	682,398	1,242	532	189	378	40
Wilbarger	6,251	70,744	117	67		48	5
Willacy	39,637	306,907	806	144		14	3
Williamson	**30,031**	**388,391**	**980**	**477**	**30**	**310**	**34**
Wilson	**15,313**	**185,132**	**364**	**176**		**32**	**4**
Winkler	**1,268**	**25,011**	**36**	**45**		**10**	**6**
Wise	**9,180**	**110,584**	**178**	**142**		**26**	**8**
Wood	**17,387**	**223,697**	**324**	**230**	**19**	**29**	**8**
Yoakum	1,830	22,918	61	45		7	1
Young	3,128	37,780	75	45		54	3
Zapata	10,339	125,471	277	15		3	2
Zavala	37,245	302,652	822	126	37	11	
Grand Totals	**$11,438,653**	**$180,423,187**	**292,800**	**66,418**	**13,226**	**23,858**	**3,611**

[1] Other services include anesthesia, ambulance, chiropractors, hearing aids, rural health, home health, sterilizations, primary home care, optical, podiatrist, and comprehensive health centers. Excluded are non-emergency medical transportation.

[2] Number of clients served during August 1982.

[3] Child Care Licensing represents the number of facilities licensed, registered or certified by DHR as of August 31, 1982.

Aged and Disabled Benefits, by county Fiscal Year 1982

County	Nursing Home Private ICF-MR[1] Clients	Nursing Home Private ICF-MR[1] Payments	Prescribed Medicines[2]	Hospitals, Physicians, Laboratory, X-ray and Other Services[2]	Active Medicaid Eligibles, (Monthly Average)	Alternate Care for Aged and Disabled Adults[3]
Anderson	508	$2,938,867	$336,580	$724,002	1,415	78
Andrews	93	358,494	36,886	97,760	151	3
Angelina	533	3,251,931	438,936	1,294,551	2,361	135
Aransas	4	16,793	28,463	131,073	146	24
Archer	36	199,561	20,913	53,812	90	12
Armstrong	**34**	**217,154**	**12,970**	**15,918**	**42**	**2**
Atascosa	**244**	**1,307,520**	**222,402**	**934,337**	**1,024**	**324**
Austin	**194**	**1,103,914**	**140,240**	**282,200**	**579**	**68**
Bailey	**23**	**129,816**	**32,084**	**94,730**	**130**	**16**
Bandera	**44**	**231,096**	**24,491**	**40,532**	**143**	**31**
Bastrop	178	1,165,042	204,874	552,145	985	135
Baylor	51	293,153	50,386	109,995	185	62
Bee	203	1,179,751	181,470	696,209	858	112
Bell	985	6,078,291	529,201	2,051,240	1,872	435
Bexar	4,606	25,945,847	4,380,670	27,086,871	22,361	4,625
Blanco	**75**	**427,354**	**31,054**	**89,783**	**132**	**12**
Borden			**335**	**1,264**	**4**	**3**
Bosque	**268**	**1,600,089**	**147,237**	**249,440**	**506**	**43**
Bowie	**622**	**3,192,890**	**535,267**	**1,684,959**	**2,482**	**345**
Brazoria	**745**	**4,481,293**	**454,860**	**1,348,413**	**1,794**	**120**
Brazos	409	2,461,518	346,403	766,721	1,471	96
Brewster	48	283,343	38,002	147,704	195	84
Briscoe	2	9,937	17,051	31,299	71	23
Brooks	56	333,989	118,770	621,631	586	334
Brown	542	3,755,642	319,795	832,863	1,193	130
Burleson	**144**	**760,672**	**127,714**	**536,215**	**608**	**123**
Burnet	**141**	**790,135**	**98,369**	**302,212**	**445**	**124**
Caldwell	**342**	**1,980,717**	**214,212**	**597,962**	**1,056**	**87**
Calhoun	**105**	**599,555**	**75,792**	**252,504**	**383**	**50**
Callahan	**150**	**810,241**	**108,145**	**228,977**	**357**	**90**
Cameron	895	5,651,788	1,246,483	6,538,624	8,234	1,023
Camp	135	740,117	128,722	375,930	555	106
Carson	15	104,618	12,920	31,192	54	12
Cass	361	2,205,899	293,728	712,550	1,345	146
Castro	6	35,742	15,782	63,247	105	15
Chambers	**46**	**218,114**	**58,786**	**292,504**	**230**	**78**
Cherokee	**558**	**3,032,827**	**407,572**	**1,151,404**	**1,574**	**233**
Childress	**125**	**670,801**	**60,154**	**169,866**	**273**	**81**
Clay	**86**	**423,583**	**54,299**	**145,660**	**186**	**67**
Cochran	**30**	**144,334**	**27,258**	**131,341**	**107**	**26**

County	Nursing Home Private ICF-MR[1] Clients	Nursing Home Private ICF-MR[1] Payments	Prescribed Medicines[2]	Hospitals, Physicians, Laboratory, X-ray and Other Services[2]	Active Medicaid Eligibles, (Monthly Average)	Alternate Care for Aged and Disabled Adults[3]
Coke	81	$509,886	$33,051	$74,306	122	14
Coleman	189	1,005,439	137,428	467,830	491	207
Collin	695	3,732,749	492,328	1,484,193	1,877	269
Collingsworth	55	313,317	40,148	117,126	174	50
Colorado	275	1,680,786	177,174	491,376	786	110
Comal	**492**	**3,301,500**	**180,009**	**515,791**	**816**	**178**
Comanche	**259**	**1,464,322**	**166,883**	**331,409**	**547**	**48**
Concho	**46**	**220,240**	**35,162**	**102,251**	**104**	**14**
Cooke	**228**	**1,178,864**	**137,393**	**332,090**	**501**	**58**
Coryell	**312**	**1,870,972**	**185,932**	**717,926**	**696**	**225**
Cottle	48	261,548	37,448	128,320	139	55
Crane	23	145,674	14,098	28,640	60	2
Crockett	23	110,347	12,407	42,838	82	4
Crosby	90	462,495	68,237	197,409	224	44
Culberson	1	8,792	5,107	57,329	49	6
Dallam	**35**	**115,129**	**15,390**	**41,297**	**38**	**29**
Dallas	**6,514**	**34,562,223**	**4,066,815**	**19,647,980**	**20,313**	**3,417**
Dawson	**94**	**492,098**	**73,935**	**256,926**	**428**	**134**
Deaf Smith	**36**	**186,908**	**47,394**	**140,696**	**279**	**48**
Delta	**122**	**646,860**	**89,811**	**232,923**	**373**	**135**
Denton	815	6,878,859	334,267	1,302,140	2,181	76
Dewitt	342	1,952,545	265,353	636,105	921	196
Dickens	28	163,212	38,807	98,872	143	31
Dimmit	93	459,993	112,677	422,981	634	116
Donley	45	252,669	29,628	44,340	115	20
Duval	**71**	**504,746**	**211,499**	**817,529**	**976**	**330**
Eastland	**424**	**2,656,226**	**283,616**	**505,350**	**868**	**93**
Ector	**401**	**2,157,172**	**249,740**	**815,543**	**1,266**	**180**
Edwards		**8,763**	**7,515**	**52,196**	**49**	**23**
Ellis	**548**	**3,283,523**	**363,052**	**1,141,792**	**1,641**	**197**
El Paso	862	4,692,018	1,447,958	9,674,038	8,970	832
Erath	467	2,972,469	231,186	605,369	855	119
Falls	302	1,713,004	239,446	708,995	1,108	139
Fannin	529	2,903,900	418,309	913,861	1,469	184
Fayette	290	1,665,722	197,608	419,872	959	39
Fisher	**94**	**506,854**	**63,548**	**95,516**	**221**	**21**
Floyd	**75**	**353,851**	**59,721**	**172,241**	**246**	**25**
Foard	**40**	**188,042**	**26,199**	**88,135**	**107**	**13**
Fort Bend	**357**	**1,978,887**	**258,886**	**802,727**	**2,099**	**202**
Franklin	**125**	**774,341**	**87,582**	**156,897**	**237**	**45**

Aged and Disabled Benefits, by county (continued)
Fiscal Year 1982

County	Nursing Home Private ICF-MR[1] Clients	Nursing Home Private ICF-MR[1] Payments	Prescribed Medicines[2]	Hospitals, Physicians, Laboratory, X-ray and Other Services[2]	Active Medicaid Eligibles, (Monthly Average)	Alternate Care for Aged and Disabled Adults[3]
Freestone	315	$1,784,291	$219,955	$757,328	773	179
Frio	111	581,508	125,362	762,398	649	303
Gaines	28	144,964	35,774	74,738	176	27
Galveston	755	3,855,152	543,767	3,223,247	2,858	517
Garza	54	298,613	38,810	85,756	137	38
Gillespie	218	1,277,309	94,047	198,625	306	29
Glasscock			254	17,276	8	
Goliad	55	299,250	52,745	164,804	236	47
Gonzales	261	1,521,599	209,784	674,779	944	160
Gray	171	780,936	113,346	238,324	384	55
Grayson	1,333	7,592,519	752,817	1,717,618	2,731	404
Gregg	928	5,079,929	550,787	1,356,606	2,514	244
Grimes	141	754,963	178,683	666,967	837	118
Guadalupe	353	2,187,500	259,971	969,159	1,249	359
Hale	230	1,085,207	195,926	867,468	860	124
Hall	61	284,960	43,210	83,485	198	58
Hamilton	316	1,815,726	134,027	303,819	465	103
Hansford	6	19,821	7,463	98,918	37	6
Hardeman	101	510,017	57,868	138,968	238	77
Hardin	254	1,542,209	232,439	802,677	859	191
Harris	6,688	35,371,148	4,676,026	30,631,435	25,881	3,081
Harrison	535	2,840,931	448,919	1,124,404	2,042	261
Hartley	6	27,414	4,046	8,543	58	4
Haskell	137	752,115	89,811	190,540	344	37
Hays	202	1,110,540	195,435	725,712	944	90
Hemphill	29	148,820	8,557	7,036	42	4
Henderson	467	2,721,442	408,721	1,065,896	1,413	247
Hidalgo	958	5,549,305	2,175,105	8,558,152	11,404	1,594
Hill	518	2,796,035	346,779	753,900	1,283	119
Hockley	83	833,570	87,752	289,398	408	78
Hood	197	1,182,746	117,595	234,364	351	23
Hopkins	319	1,827,112	259,987	533,671	973	208
Houston	304	1,829,014	299,781	839,663	1,305	177
Howard	229	1,355,886	163,471	687,908	813	81
Hudspeth			6,202	85,247	48	2
Hunt	514	2,702,009	336,449	1,040,946	1,692	168
Hutchinson	133	539,151	69,126	161,501	292	71
Irion			4,266	10,647	23	2
Jack	85	467,944	51,104	92,975	159	12
Jackson	126	715,728	101,400	376,969	416	84

County	Nursing Home Private ICF-MR[1] Clients	Nursing Home Private ICF-MR[1] Payments	Prescribed Medicines[2]	Hospitals, Physicians, Laboratory, X-ray and Other Services[2]	Active Medicaid Eligibles, (Monthly Average)	Alternate Care for Aged and Disabled Adults[3]
Jasper	262	$1,407,591	$284,854	$860,716	1,141	109
Jeff Davis	3	4,439	4,290	32,474	43	9
Jefferson	1,485	8,944,095	1,122,691	4,932,877	4,912	1,198
Jim Hogg	4	15,793	70,388	231,473	345	130
Jim Wells	358	2,108,756	414,843	2,107,678	1,750	640
Johnson	**772**	**4,295,273**	**441,817**	**1,140,644**	**1,551**	**344**
Jones	**342**	**2,362,415**	**191,005**	**433,237**	**714**	**102**
Karnes	**206**	**1,307,509**	**232,797**	**617,220**	**851**	**309**
Kaufman	**636**	**3,661,657**	**389,285**	**999,054**	**1,466**	**157**
Kendall	**145**	**738,449**	**47,494**	**93,984**	**224**	**40**
Kenedy			939	4,532	7	8
Kent	23	153,168	12,438	14,563	42	3
Kerr	248	1,290,924	116,249	370,321	490	124
Kimble	82	424,073	30,999	76,576	153	88
King	1	4,076	515	1,563	4	2
Kinney	**2**	**4,842**	**14,655**	**42,503**	**95**	**14**
Kleberg	**110**	**599,492**	**138,384**	**835,891**	**732**	**299**
Knox	**95**	**512,768**	**66,165**	**159,977**	**275**	**21**
Lamar	**641**	**3,485,822**	**546,387**	**1,579,214**	**2,304**	**375**
Lamb	**264**	**1,223,694**	**175,786**	**503,409**	**637**	**45**
Lampasas	174	931,215	79,568	437,834	1,159	147
LaSalle	17	121,384	84,206	417,369	389	58
Lavaca	357	2,097,731	310,347	708,283	1,209	228
Lee	136	816,862	95,298	273,995	398	50
Leon	140	808,327	172,210	610,331	848	173
Liberty	**346**	**1,791,674**	**321,127**	**1,307,529**	**1,371**	**306**
Limestone	**314**	**1,855,169**	**226,170**	**684,137**	**2,090**	**198**
Lipscomb		**2,846**	**3,256**	**5,698**	**20**	**3**
Live Oak	**46**	**290,473**	**56,866**	**204,398**	**229**	**28**
Llano	**246**	**1,467,498**	**105,154**	**165,523**	**348**	**31**
Loving						2
Lubbock	897	4,562,799	761,154	3,475,104	3,512	430
Lynn	28	169,147	42,885	197,770	208	18
Madison	96	528,701	95,550	239,420	391	91
Marion	106	492,249	121,604	375,146	543	92
Martin	**54**	**278,141**	**28,733**	**74,411**	**131**	**8**
Mason	**64**	**355,771**	**32,205**	**99,554**	**150**	**39**
Matagorda	**188**	**1,018,183**	**168,324**	**606,244**	**810**	**200**
Maverick	**67**	**313,601**	**225,970**	**1,154,541**	**1,376**	**155**
McCulloch	**204**	**1,117,143**	**132,934**	**443,135**	**489**	**121**

Aged and Disabled Benefits, by county (continued)
Fiscal Year 1982

County	Nursing Home Private ICF-MR[1] Clients	Nursing Home Private ICF-MR[1] Payments	Prescribed Medicines[2]	Hospitals, Physicians, Laboratory, X-ray and Other Services[2]	Active Medicaid Eligibles, (Monthly Average)	Alternate Care for Aged and Disabled Adults[3]
McLennan	1,761	$10,842,530	$1,120,369	$3,585,375	4,939	877
McMullen	1	828	2,541	6,153	14	
Medina	201	1,075,927	190,022	658,003	816	126
Menard	42	212,301	34,914	92,562	136	31
Midland	318	1,730,340	175,649	548,735	822	130
Milam	**245**	**1,360,015**	**210,359**	**796,162**	**1,050**	**263**
Mills	**111**	**656,306**	**42,622**	**133,594**	**243**	**51**
Mitchell	**162**	**967,596**	**94,383**	**217,925**	**391**	**27**
Montague	**410**	**2,296,902**	**212,962**	**345,361**	**704**	**97**
Montgomery	**440**	**2,071,031**	**380,177**	**1,385,028**	**1,482**	**179**
Moore	49	206,528	21,615	68,810	107	46
Morris	231	1,287,173	156,358	456,435	598	107
Motley	3	1,797	11,548	47,276	53	9
Nacogdoches	428	2,550,073	399,773	1,296,470	1,648	119
Navarro	556	3,448,968	388,760	1,123,910	1,729	238
Newton	**94**	**483,850**	**151,241**	**427,466**	**590**	**151**
Nolan	**216**	**1,225,572**	**125,250**	**245,816**	**536**	**44**
Nueces	**1,535**	**9,779,925**	**1,498,432**	**7,182,668**	**7,130**	**1,298**
Ochiltree	**38**	**163,744**	**19,668**	**38,454**	**66**	**5**
Oldham			**1,338**	**953**	**6**	**2**
Orange	498	2,794,906	333,140	1,231,766	1,308	144
Palo Pinto	234	1,147,600	187,908	549,289	638	142
Panola	189	1,127,610	190,576	525,484	759	174
Parker	315	1,782,518	186,010	403,797	725	93
Parmer	1	9,122	16,090	34,388	84	41
Pecos	**82**	**518,699**	**46,587**	**146,963**	**254**	**70**
Polk	**174**	**854,274**	**194,835**	**614,694**	**904**	**226**
Potter	**511**	**2,280,593**	**344,486**	**1,492,330**	**1,750**	**278**
Presidio	**2**	**2,363**	**38,861**	**269,541**	**302**	**41**
Rains	**2**	**6,136**	**29,905**	**137,452**	**142**	**57**
Randall	201	725,239	70,655	129,830	172	68
Reagan	1	8,623	1,731	12,674	20	5
Real	4	3,923	16,581	86,171	90	51
Red River	287	1,589,727	296,394	710,864	1,227	219
Reeves	50	241,773	73,607	493,494	443	79
Refugio	**69**	**338,782**	**59,391**	**214,648**	**268**	**38**
Roberts	**1**	**498**	**1,248**	**1,513**	**6**	**1**
Robertson	**231**	**1,250,506**	**249,006**	**597,543**	**1,026**	**81**
Rockwall	**121**	**603,469**	**76,318**	**258,535**	**241**	**45**
Runnels	**147**	**743,963**	**91,434**	**288,858**	**438**	**38**

County	Nursing Home Private ICF-MR[1] Clients	Nursing Home Private ICF-MR[1] Payments	Prescribed Medicines[2]	Hospitals, Physicians, Laboratory, X-ray and Other Services[2]	Active Medicaid Eligibles, (Monthly Average)	Alternate Care for Aged and Disabled Adults[3]
Rusk	530	$2,770,494	$410,786	$962,182	1,483	293
Sabine	64	363,244	92,777	275,128	398	69
San Augustine	200	1,420,164	145,399	422,214	638	84
San Jacinto	7	17,834	88,563	582,854	399	153
San Patricio	280	1,439,946	385,348	1,459,319	1,734	222
San Saba	**117**	**680,915**	**77,800**	**216,090**	**350**	**90**
Schleicher	**23**	**99,772**	**11,018**	**48,623**	**76**	**12**
Scurry	**151**	**703,162**	**102,554**	**244,445**	**384**	**22**
Shackelford	**41**	**197,519**	**22,889**	**54,432**	**80**	**9**
Shelby	**302**	**1,622,836**	**360,394**	**949,640**	**1,455**	**110**
Sherman	30	134,344	11,659	8,832	34	5
Smith	1,065	5,714,477	732,080	1,962,831	3,323	423
Somervell	42	246,800	31,074	79,703	115	31
Starr	75	466,755	305,735	1,245,578	2,118	381
Stephens	124	638,971	71,619	192,180	278	62
Sterling	**14**	**89,034**	**4,383**	**28,836**	**27**	
Stonewall	**78**	**431,220**	**31,656**	**49,877**	**108**	**13**
Sutton	**28**	**142,208**	**12,611**	**69,878**	**91**	**17**
Swisher	**41**	**190,911**	**32,122**	**103,856**	**153**	**47**
Tarrant	**5,491**	**29,317,331**	**3,076,130**	**10,642,545**	**12,682**	**1,214**
Taylor	862	4,803,759	482,977	1,446,788	3,019	437
Terrell	2	6,892	8,885	19,373	41	7
Terry	122	583,262	99,625	320,441	391	31
Throckmorton	32	149,261	14,589	51,366	70	3
Titus	349	1,964,218	245,943	593,952	861	121
Tom Green	**745**	**3,932,131**	**398,445**	**1,713,247**	**2,599**	**193**
Travis	**2,409**	**15,567,707**	**1,248,950**	**6,222,082**	**8,348**	**1,848**
Trinity	**76**	**401,978**	**127,656**	**395,085**	**528**	**88**
Tyler	**197**	**995,334**	**139,796**	**393,025**	**605**	**81**
Upshur	**236**	**1,270,060**	**209,461**	**685,621**	**939**	**209**
Upton	10	55,596	11,547	33,107	53	9
Uvalde	168	865,743	190,901	641,830	749	111
Val Verde	106	559,422	180,173	694,697	1,041	152
Van Zandt	569	3,715,419	344,281	718,285	1,178	174
Victoria	514	2,659,541	363,661	1,252,573	1,579	262
Walker	**178**	**878,201**	**219,236**	**900,524**	**925**	**134**
Waller	**206**	**1,046,781**	**119,507**	**405,778**	**489**	**48**
Ward	**51**	**224,999**	**46,399**	**191,099**	**238**	**35**
Washington	**323**	**1,669,900**	**212,371**	**680,983**	**1,522**	**131**
Webb	**357**	**2,175,616**	**839,732**	**3,336,962**	**4,555**	**670**

Aged and Disabled Benefits, by county (continued)
Fiscal Year 1982

County	Nursing Home Private ICF-MR[1] Clients	Nursing Home Private ICF-MR[1] Payments	Prescribed Medicines[2]	Hospitals, Physicians, Laboratory, X-ray and Other Services[2]	Active Medicaid Eligibles, (Monthly Average)	Alternate Care for Aged and Disabled Adults[3]
Wharton	342	$1,898,879	$287,315	$700,561	1,356	176
Wheeler	49	250,288	40,948	105,169	187	32
Wichita	1,197	6,931,338	670,438	1,839,605	2,449	400
Wilbarger	235	1,235,536	130,474	421,073	553	160
Willacy	64	336,103	154,216	646,558	453	98
Williamson	**666**	**3,909,422**	**385,864**	**955,018**	**1,641**	**180**
Wilson	**158**	**860,848**	**156,452**	**725,776**	**652**	**338**
Winkler	**57**	**312,829**	**30,330**	**71,311**	**141**	**21**
Wise	**244**	**1,410,202**	**146,129**	**387,714**	**523**	**67**
Wood	**553**	**3,002,794**	**302,553**	**683,060**	**1,151**	**111**
Yoakum	36	190,550	24,618	57,883	99	4
Young	340	1,806,750	161,780	333,765	574	68
Zapata	10	34,702	63,535	399,462	366	147
Zavala	10	26,146	118,792	462,809	654	195
Grand Totals	**85,685**	**$482,033,178**	**$65,512,055**	**$258,435,603**	**309,556**	**48,907**

[1] Number of clients is an annual unduplicated total. It is the number of clients who were in a facility for at least one day during the fiscal year. ICF-MR (intermediate care for mentally retarded) is $48,299,244 of the payment total. Expenditures shown are on a paid basis.

[2] Includes payments on behalf of clients by the health insuring contractor and does not necessarily equal the premium paid. Other services include anesthesia, ambulance, chiropractors, hearing aids, rural health, home health, sterilizations, primary home care, optical, podiatrist, and comprehensive health centers. Excluded are non-emergency medical transportation and $31,632,023 for payment of supplemental medical insurance premiums.

[3] Number of clients registered to receive services in August, 1982. Community Care includes primary home care, family care, congregate and home delivered meals, day activity and health services, alternate living plans, case management, and protective services for adults.

Summary of Agency Information, by county Fiscal Year 1982

County	Employees[1]	Medical Assistance Benefits: Aged & Disabled[2]	Medical Assistance Benefits: Families & Children	Food Stamp Value	AFDC Payments	Total
Anderson	16	$4,000,388	$400,706	$891,195	$263,698	$5,555,987
Andrews	2	493,140	14,803	57,592	15,026	580,561
Angelina	40	4,988,000	579,987	1,955,720	343,715	7,867,422
Aransas		177,113	132,829	494,435	102,225	906,602
Archer		276,357	1,501	51,637	6,592	336,087
Armstrong		**246,041**	**6,680**	**11,034**	**1,602**	**265,357**
Atascosa	**19**	**2,465,948**	**519,416**	**1,693,274**	**342,686**	**5,021,324**
Austin	**12**	**1,526,654**	**181,260**	**440,075**	**116,610**	**2,264,599**
Bailey	**2**	**256,832**	**121,920**	**374,766**	**49,290**	**802,808**
Bandera	**1**	**296,119**	**24,909**	**119,908**	**16,787**	**457,723**
Bastrop	12	1,923,388	255,809	944,431	194,949	3,318,577
Baylor	6	453,651	37,442	92,956	8,805	592,854
Bee	25	2,058,384	619,836	1,280,914	357,498	4,316,632
Bell	93	8,662,651	1,571,740	4,628,078	1,293,847	16,156,316
Bexar	900	57,474,860	33,259,947	57,237,575	14,048,933	162,021,314
Blanco		**548,644**	**11,816**	**59,130**	**5,995**	**625,585**
Borden		**1,599**		**18,372**	**158**	**20,129**
Bosque	**6**	**1,997,642**	**66,816**	**273,335**	**31,971**	**2,369,764**
Bowie	**57**	**5,417,983**	**1,673,343**	**4,277,472**	**1,165,196**	**12,533,994**
Brazoria	**38**	**6,286,610**	**632,381**	**2,455,702**	**426,911**	**9,801,604**
Brazos	59	3,576,780	498,828	1,456,455	405,298	5,937,361
Brewster	9	469,065	33,362	223,967	33,431	759,825
Briscoe		58,287	4,368	84,299	8,228	155,182
Brooks	12	1,074,612	277,197	992,582	181,279	2,525,670
Brown	28	4,910,214	247,928	929,005	180,287	6,267,434
Burleson	**6**	**1,424,866**	**252,044**	**472,350**	**150,577**	**2,299,837**
Burnet	**9**	**1,191,417**	**78,772**	**365,367**	**101,980**	**1,737,536**
Caldwell	**13**	**2,793,007**	**317,554**	**1,119,979**	**246,421**	**4,476,961**
Calhoun	**11**	**928,459**	**284,117**	**751,796**	**145,878**	**2,110,250**
Callahan	**5**	**1,147,392**	**70,856**	**186,028**	**34,029**	**1,438,305**
Cameron	204	13,444,643	4,445,905	24,786,811	3,693,416	46,370,775
Camp	13	1,245,390	164,188	364,901	100,071	1,874,550
Carson		148,729	22,610	35,348	6,401	213,088
Cass	20	3,213,669	496,912	1,392,871	430,087	5,533,539
Castro	5	115,136	70,163	702,177	63,508	950,984
Chambers	**6**	**569,404**	**299,794**	**656,893**	**132,168**	**1,658,259**
Cherokee	**19**	**4,592,625**	**633,763**	**1,315,703**	**300,112**	**6,842,203**
Childress	**3**	**901,152**	**32,442**	**141,138**	**25,454**	**1,100,186**
Clay	**3**	**623,542**	**19,307**	**84,684**	**13,495**	**741,028**
Cochran	**2**	**302,933**	**55,800**	**318,131**	**43,976**	**720,840**

Summary of Agency Information, by county (continued)
Fiscal Year 1982

County	Employees[1]	Medical Assistance Benefits: Aged & Disabled[2]	Medical Assistance Benefits: Families & Children	Food Stamp Value	AFDC Payments	Total
Coke		617,243	10,562	52,721	5,056	685,582
Coleman	5	1,610,737	113,559	296,180	69,165	2,089,641
Collin	41	5,710,117	857,976	1,706,487	493,779	8,768,359
Collingsworth	3	470,677	21,893	141,476	22,232	656,278
Colorado	15	2,349,860	271,476	509,084	144,721	3,275,141
Comal	**18**	**4,000,950**	**191,229**	**742,341**	**155,119**	**5,089,639**
Comanche	**3**	**1,963,069**	**102,044**	**331,338**	**47,933**	**2,444,384**
Concho		**357,653**	**19,341**	**67,762**	**6,718**	**451,474**
Cooke	**9**	**1,648,496**	**106,428**	**476,795**	**67,084**	**2,298,803**
Coryell	**20**	**2,775,538**	**311,770**	**1,083,932**	**218,891**	**4,390,131**
Cottle	5	427,316	58,165	141,464	22,618	649,563
Crane		188,605	8,764	20,745	8,286	226,400
Crockett		165,667	42,809	70,370	26,862	305,708
Crosby	9	728,483	62,812	668,124	52,581	1,512,000
Culberson		71,228	33,813	134,748	14,115	253,904
Dallam	**4**	**171,817**	**22,736**	**139,006**	**15,783**	**349,342**
Dallas	**815**	**58,301,282**	**19,134,640**	**42,318,174**	**12,521,032**	**132,275,128**
Dawson	**10**	**823,547**	**211,030**	**892,213**	**165,840**	**2,092,630**
Deaf Smith	**11**	**375,367**	**232,950**	**1,277,744**	**204,161**	**2,090,222**
Delta	**17**	**970,039**	**57,613**	**190,337**	**36,841**	**1,254,830**
Denton	38	8,518,529	564,230	1,318,082	285,289	10,686,130
Dewitt	15	2,855,910	281,240	906,537	192,134	4,235,821
Dickens	3	300,908	47,473	141,336	20,870	510,587
Dimmit	15	997,910	481,272	1,727,636	291,362	3,498,180
Donley	5	326,776	26,900	116,570	22,339	492,585
Duval	**16**	**1,534,374**	**451,081**	**1,256,553**	**249,849**	**3,491,857**
Eastland	**9**	**3,445,353**	**90,195**	**277,206**	**40,755**	**3,853,509**
Ector	**73**	**3,224,178**	**407,595**	**994,511**	**289,659**	**4,915,943**
Edwards		**68,534**	**47,009**	**208,753**	**30,422**	**354,718**
Ellis	**24**	**4,789,812**	**552,858**	**1,768,021**	**427,209**	**7,537,900**
El Paso	446	15,834,852	7,130,423	31,722,950	4,431,463	59,119,688
Erath	11	3,809,247	149,811	340,290	58,702	4,358,050
Falls	13	2,662,705	256,664	1,014,715	246,389	4,180,473
Fannin	16	4,236,255	326,183	836,394	196,272	5,595,104
Fayette	7	2,283,305	106,538	303,129	51,187	2,744,159
Fisher	**3**	**665,918**	**49,413**	**198,496**	**33,287**	**947,114**
Floyd	**6**	**585,889**	**126,739**	**665,338**	**80,091**	**1,459,057**
Foard		**302,375**	**24,701**	**57,803**	**11,980**	**396,859**
Fort Bend	**43**	**3,041,943**	**639,460**	**2,016,665**	**445,869**	**6,143,937**
Franklin	**3**	**1,018,820**	**35,500**	**103,859**	**11,954**	**1,170,133**

County	Employees[1]	Medical Assistance Benefits: Aged & Disabled[2]	Medical Assistance Benefits: Families & Children	Food Stamp Value	AFDC Payments	Total
Freestone	5	2,761,597	159,055	471,770	102,163	3,494,585
Frio	23	1,470,761	698,497	1,577,246	423,060	4,169,564
Gaines	3	255,753	79,375	303,297	40,783	679,208
Galveston	114	7,626,539	2,173,183	7,389,540	1,650,129	18,839,391
Garza	5	423,399	46,155	194,550	37,324	701,428
Gillespie	**6**	**1,570,586**	**75,259**	**217,448**	**30,697**	**1,893,990**
Glasscock		**17,530**	**23,008**	**25,983**	**5,947**	**72,468**
Goliad	**5**	**516,946**	**85,583**	**317,207**	**58,159**	**977,895**
Gonzales	**15**	**2,406,541**	**256,378**	**993,598**	**192,766**	**3,849,283**
Gray	**13**	**1,132,875**	**114,656**	**270,966**	**37,459**	**1,555,956**
Grayson	41	10,064,800	674,786	1,904,795	444,436	13,088,817
Gregg	58	6,991,239	1,106,984	2,839,299	807,484	11,745,006
Grimes	7	1,600,703	267,239	656,761	204,014	2,728,717
Guadalupe	27	3,418,414	428,265	1,634,511	326,252	5,807,442
Hale	27	2,149,471	392,165	2,011,292	301,738	4,854,666
Hall	**3**	**411,655**	**35,542**	**264,521**	**43,386**	**755,104**
Hamilton	**6**	**2,253,600**	**53,756**	**155,298**	**23,200**	**2,485,854**
Hansford		**126,201**	**456**	**39,206**	**5,433**	**171,296**
Hardeman	**6**	**706,853**	**48,889**	**174,041**	**39,119**	**968,902**
Hardin	**20**	**2,580,175**	**507,451**	**1,201,196**	**320,206**	**4,609,028**
Harris	1,280	70,699,607	35,469,452	79,869,475	20,071,314	206,109,848
Harrison	42	4,416,556	1,034,753	2,360,769	867,255	8,679,333
Hartley		40,003	343	5,484	594	46,424
Haskell	8	1,032,505	50,664	234,429	35,987	1,353,585
Hays	14	2,032,452	467,800	1,263,056	292,134	4,055,442
Hemphill		**164,414**	**7,056**	**14,067**	**3,000**	**188,537**
Henderson	**24**	**4,196,565**	**375,712**	**1,079,544**	**310,667**	**5,962,488**
Hidalgo	**440**	**16,316,089**	**7,337,548**	**40,795,070**	**5,749,959**	**70,198,666**
Hill	**18**	**3,898,595**	**295,361**	**1,060,195**	**221,236**	**5,475,387**
Hockley	**10**	**1,210,749**	**325,928**	**848,546**	**150,770**	**2,535,993**
Hood	3	1,535,142	130,213	301,997	60,823	2,028,175
Hopkins	26	2,620,910	236,854	475,017	93,812	3,426,593
Houston	22	2,969,153	333,867	1,068,137	301,139	4,672,296
Howard	23	2,208,014	226,101	966,361	204,965	3,605,441
Hudspeth		91,489	36,775	173,792	18,727	320,783
Hunt	**36**	**4,080,859**	**567,255**	**1,993,654**	**491,203**	**7,132,971**
Hutchinson	**11**	**769,959**	**32,134**	**149,745**	**29,092**	**980,930**
Irion		**14,913**	**4,952**	**10,587**	**1,924**	**32,376**
Jack	**2**	**612,236**	**37,242**	**76,927**	**9,391**	**735,796**
Jackson	**10**	**1,194,425**	**230,065**	**513,484**	**150,919**	**2,088,893**

Summary of Agency Information, by county (continued)
Fiscal Year 1982

County	Employees[1]	Medical Assistance Benefits		Food Stamp Value	AFDC Payments	Total
		Aged & Disabled[2]	Families & Children			
Jasper	29	2,555,184	522,185	1,717,595	368,492	5,163,456
Jeff Davis		41,203	10,510	45,811	1,349	98,873
Jefferson	284	15,010,359	4,204,136	9,901,233	2,275,388	31,391,116
Jim Hogg	8	317,948	56,579	351,148	48,511	774,186
Jim Wells	34	4,633,503	903,873	2,194,083	432,522	8,163,981
Johnson	**34**	**5,878,161**	**334,832**	**1,265,150**	**269,508**	**7,747,651**
Jones	**7**	**2,986,751**	**199,672**	**489,834**	**108,994**	**3,785,251**
Karnes	**12**	**2,157,878**	**196,282**	**1,023,367**	**177,387**	**3,554,914**
Kaufman	**22**	**5,051,385**	**698,266**	**1,199,959**	**321,235**	**7,270,847**
Kendall	**5**	**880,145**	**49,111**	**144,331**	**20,646**	**1,094,233**
Kenedy		5,492	110	45,660	1,680	52,942
Kent		180,191	1,151	12,880	2,360	196,582
Kerr	14	1,778,324	243,265	769,127	166,871	2,957,587
Kimble	3	532,041	31,741	70,024	19,556	653,362
King		6,155		9,986		16,141
Kinney	**2**	**62,031**	**30,890**	**237,990**	**25,594**	**356,505**
Kleberg	**24**	**1,574,608**	**1,200,774**	**2,238,002**	**556,740**	**5,570,124**
Knox	**5**	**738,989**	**64,405**	**232,816**	**42,109**	**1,078,319**
Lamar	**120**	**5,613,694**	**835,171**	**2,046,389**	**630,881**	**9,126,135**
Lamb	**12**	**1,903,918**	**249,862**	**1,208,192**	**143,543**	**3,505,515**
Lampasas	6	1,449,203	119,815	407,373	65,677	2,042,068
LaSalle	8	623,254	338,167	830,479	135,267	1,927,167
Lavaca	14	3,116,960	110,169	397,166	81,315	3,705,610
Lee	9	1,186,254	92,496	189,399	46,492	1,514,641
Leon	5	1,591,576	88,024	430,654	72,691	2,182,945
Liberty	**32**	**3,421,095**	**691,345**	**1,668,340**	**405,186**	**6,185,966**
Limestone	**14**	**2,766,276**	**209,611**	**703,755**	**181,945**	**3,861,587**
Lipscomb		**11,801**	**264**	**7,529**	**826**	**20,420**
Live Oak	**2**	**551,737**	**124,866**	**242,761**	**56,253**	**975,617**
Llano		**1,738,175**	**23,092**	**84,583**	**14,467**	**1,860,317**
Loving				296		296
Lubbock	220	8,803,780	2,207,882	7,128,396	1,095,829	19,235,887
Lynn	6	410,689	76,690	518,838	63,471	1,069,688
Madison	3	863,711	100,032	444,835	88,243	1,496,821
Marion	7	988,999	231,538	614,369	190,027	2,024,933
Martin		**381,308**	**48,544**	**196,735**	**27,605**	**654,192**
Mason	**2**	**487,530**	**9,035**	**52,025**	**5,250**	**553,840**
Matagorda	**19**	**1,793,349**	**328,766**	**1,119,989**	**279,693**	**3,521,797**
Maverick	**32**	**1,696,108**	**1,091,740**	**4,797,017**	**604,631**	**8,189,496**
McCulloch	**9**	**1,693,461**	**68,657**	**312,987**	**53,719**	**2,128,824**

County	Employees[1]	Medical Assistance Benefits: Aged & Disabled[2]	Medical Assistance Benefits: Families & Children	Food Stamp Value	AFDC Payments	Total
McLennan	173	$15,554,674	$1,961,531	$6,829,356	$1,729,757	$26,075,318
McMullen		9,522	7,308	16,801	2,928	36,559
Medina	16	1,924,809	487,705	1,325,409	298,222	4,036,145
Menard	2	339,776	14,244	140,220	11,963	506,203
Midland	53	2,456,376	497,052	822,008	256,065	4,031,501
Milam	16	2,369,552	362,816	988,983	222,848	3,944,199
Mills	2	832,522	23,364	86,072	11,898	953,856
Mitchell	5	1,279,991	115,533	245,445	47,309	1,688,278
Montague	5	2,855,413	45,571	195,273	33,438	3,129,695
Montgomery	44	3,838,060	627,039	1,572,314	328,590	6,366,003
Moore	6	297,079	48,498	218,643	26,886	591,106
Morris	18	1,900,635	207,577	438,095	152,992	2,699,299
Motley		60,621	6,157	46,799	3,593	117,170
Nacogdoches	70	4,250,418	803,339	1,354,727	349,613	6,758,097
Navarro	26	4,963,384	325,581	1,124,269	299,053	6,712,287
Newton	13	1,063,543	281,151	895,748	179,469	2,419,911
Nolan	13	1,597,372	135,105	482,620	114,746	2,329,843
Nueces	271	18,471,740	5,753,502	13,040,223	2,948,466	40,213,931
Ochiltree	3	222,160	7,666	55,455	12,267	297,548
Oldham		2,292	9,374	12,105	3,377	27,148
Orange	38	4,361,667	1,119,227	2,573,841	568,139	8,622,874
Palo Pinto	9	1,885,117	188,012	698,088	98,362	2,869,579
Panola	10	1,844,036	250,408	794,949	178,487	3,067,880
Parker	14	2,372,520	203,394	568,082	109,840	3,253,836
Parmer	2	59,630	50,512	314,703	58,393	483,238
Pecos	9	713,514	49,256	328,759	56,905	1,148,434
Polk	20	1,665,164	337,723	1,003,710	219,344	3,225,941
Potter	174	4,119,261	982,560	2,844,745	467,719	8,414,285
Presidio	4	310,765	24,469	338,191	25,464	698,889
Rains	6	173,932	39,274	105,033	21,967	340,206
Randall		925,764	67,926	271,895	37,581	1,303,166
Reagan		23,028	13,722	38,972	12,619	88,341
Real	2	106,851	29,709	144,163	27,191	307,914
Red River	18	2,598,484	355,892	836,061	210,686	4,001,123
Reeves	11	808,989	291,407	958,408	139,575	2,198,379
Refugio	3	612,986	152,624	434,259	113,755	1,313,624
Roberts		3,259		1,625		4,884
Robertson	20	2,098,072	508,223	1,267,545	349,146	4,222,986
Rockwall	2	938,321	79,684	151,112	32,205	1,201,322
Runnels	5	1,124,397	116,491	310,052	74,271	1,625,211

Summary of Agency Information, by county (continued)
Fiscal Year 1982

County	Employees[1]	Medical Assistance Benefits		Food Stamp Value	AFDC Payments	Total
		Aged & Disabled[2]	Families & Children			
Rusk	28	4,145,340	502,679	1,424,396	399,015	6,471,430
Sabine	4	732,246	84,269	356,271	76,819	1,249,605
San Augustine	9	1,989,314	317,789	561,330	152,725	3,021,158
San Jacinto	10	689,421	184,611	679,083	149,910	1,703,025
San Patricio	44	3,287,112	1,182,107	3,696,448	771,020	8,936,687
San Saba	3	974,805	55,884	193,236	23,384	1,247,309
Schleicher		159,413	8,309	54,494	6,843	229,059
Scurry	7	1,051,453	109,785	291,941	72,374	1,525,553
Shackelford		274,840	11,154	29,175	7,151	322,320
Shelby	17	2,933,198	459,156	1,084,491	298,831	4,775,676
Sherman		154,836	4,084	36,985	1,935	197,840
Smith	128	8,417,286	1,650,168	3,888,184	1,022,299	14,977,937
Somervell		357,617	48,154	95,474	20,644	521,889
Starr	32	2,019,896	736,089	5,168,426	585,887	8,510,298
Stephens	6	903,137	23,198	122,332	16,938	1,065,605
Sterling		122,289	1,467	9,826	174	133,756
Stonewall		512,754	9,549	21,590	3,221	547,114
Sutton		224,941	18,062	77,078	10,585	330,666
Swisher	7	326,890	42,145	398,587	60,527	828,149
Tarrant	595	43,051,171	7,553,694	19,482,208	4,485,493	74,572,566
Taylor	161	6,737,100	707,693	1,751,155	369,145	9,565,093
Terrell		35,150	8,548	22,465	3,418	69,581
Terry	10	1,003,712	357,270	901,051	183,436	2,445,469
Throckmorton	2	215,280	12,861	26,414	4,291	258,846
Titus	12	2,805,362	203,539	493,394	121,895	3,624,190
Tom Green	68	6,045,565	830,653	1,512,516	396,165	8,784,899
Travis	1,935	23,051,351	5,395,216	11,747,202	3,107,665	43,301,434
Trinity	6	925,268	205,375	453,430	129,657	1,713,730
Tyler	8	1,528,476	127,338	543,823	104,339	2,303,976
Upshur	21	2,165,757	419,549	755,934	242,352	3,583,592
Upton		100,250	17,098	59,918	15,948	193,214
Uvalde	27	1,699,883	422,081	1,645,068	299,876	4,066,908
Val Verde	30	1,436,630	588,848	3,303,747	467,779	5,797,004
Van Zandt	16	4,778,780	299,533	631,658	135,353	5,845,324
Victoria	67	4,278,643	1,422,866	2,198,602	729,276	8,629,387
Walker	20	1,999,499	708,136	1,286,211	384,656	4,378,502
Waller	9	1,572,066	328,546	755,032	193,791	2,849,435
Ward	4	462,552	34,594	154,626	32,317	684,089
Washington	19	2,563,804	234,760	606,935	150,004	3,555,503
Webb	122	6,364,861	2,380,042	12,224,058	1,496,536	22,465,497

County	Employees[1]	Medical Assistance Benefits		Food Stamp Value	AFDC Payments	Total
		Aged & Disabled[2]	Families & Children			
Wharton	22	2,887,420	382,048	1,047,500	250,810	4,567,778
Wheeler	4	396,779	32,762	87,777	19,670	536,988
Wichita	68	9,445,810	798,324	2,612,450	503,104	13,359,688
Wilbarger	13	1,787,105	81,189	290,631	40,521	2,199,446
Willacy	19	1,137,565	370,316	2,659,467	321,221	4,488,569
Williamson	**29**	**5,251,849**	**444,062**	**1,564,304**	**390,104**	**7,650,319**
Wilson	**13**	**1,743,835**	**213,980**	**665,158**	**140,355**	**2,763,328**
Winkler		**414,471**	**27,057**	**74,110**	**14,020**	**529,658**
Wise	**12**	**1,944,600**	**124,279**	**345,238**	**74,019**	**2,488,136**
Wood	**12**	**3,988,955**	**254,107**	**485,338**	**127,248**	**4,855,648**
Yoakum		273,556	26,224	146,971	23,803	470,554
Young	6	2,303,080	43,161	228,850	28,617	2,603,708
Zapata	8	498,029	140,865	852,642	106,050	1,597,586
Zavala	17	610,343	364,705	2,148,397	325,887	3,449,332
Grand Totals	**11,476**	**$806,405,141**	**$199,896,859**	**$548,057,320**	**$118,979,340**	**$1,673,338,660**

[1] As of August 31, 1982.

[2] Does not include expenditures of $180,480,725 for State Schools and $170,152 for Chest Hospitals.